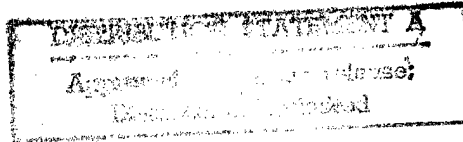


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JPRS 81954

8 October 1982



Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2699

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8 October 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2699

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

U.S. Accused of Not Favoring Namibia Solution (Joao Miranda; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 15 Aug 82)	1
Government's Unpaid Bills Affect Transit Firm (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Sep 82)	3
Details Provided on USSR-Assisted Capanda Dam Construction (David Eduardo; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Aug 82)	4
National Petroleum Institute Expanded (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Aug 82)	6
Health Minister Notes Medicine Shortage (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 20 Aug 82)	7
Alcohol Production Decreases, Problems (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Aug 82)	8
Beer, Wine Shortage in Luanda (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Aug 82)	10
Zairian Border Smuggling Practices (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Aug 82)	11
Soyo Oil Production Situation Reviewed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 5 Aug 82)	12
Details Provided on Cabinda Phosphate Exploration (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 15 Aug 82)	14
Briefs	
JMPLA Delegation to Libya	16
Artists Tour Eastern Europe	16
USSR Women's Delegation	16

GABON

Details of Canadian Cooperation Set Forth (Obame Emame; L'UNION, 2 Sep 82)	18
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MAURITIUS

Reorganization of Labor Party Reported (L'EXPRESS, 6 Sep 82)	21
Labor Party Splinter Group To Form Own Party (THE NATION, 8 Sep 82)	24
New Labor Party President Says Party Should Move More To Left (Harry Boolauck Interview; L'EXPRESS, 7 Sep 82)	29
Revitalization of Labor Party Hailed (Editorial, Deven Swamy; ADVANCE, 7 Sep 82)	31

MOZAMBIQUE

Law Granting Mozambican Citizenship Published (BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA, 6 Apr 82)	33
Better Holiday Goods Planning Urged (Willy Waddington; NOTICIAS, 26 Aug 82)	35
Economic Agreements With Arab, African Funds Ratified (BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA, 21 Apr 82)	36
IPALA Delegation Visits Beira, Other Cities (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 27 Aug 82)	38
GDR Grants Training in Textiles, Consumer Cooperatives (NOTICIAS, various dates)	39
Textile Courses Granted Consumer Cooperative Assistance	
USSR Cooperation in Cotton Sector Reported (NOTICIAS, 27 Aug 82)	41
Militia Attributes Stressed at Training Course Opening (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 27 Aug 82)	43
Moral Decay in Urban Centers Deplored (Humberto Mandlate; TEMPO, 15 Aug 82)	44
Fearful Peasants Abandon Rural Areas (Daniel Cuambe; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 25 Aug 82)	47
Brigade Commander on Armed Bandits (NOTICIAS, 26 Aug 82)	48

Popular Support for Armed Bandits Denied (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 28 Aug 82)	49
High Incidence of Fires Questioned (Albino Magaia; TEMPO, 6 Jan 82)	51
Plea for Planning in Small-Scale Industry (Mario Ferro; NOTICIAS, 30 Aug 82) 1.....	53
Truck Firm Meets Goals Despite Difficulties (Alexabdre Pedro Chuire; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 24 Aug 82)	55
Reasons Listed for Drop in Shrimp Catch (Isaac Alfandega; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 30 Aug 82)	57
Difficulties Described Fishermen's Resupply	
Briefs	
Huge Accident Expenditures	60
WFP Dairy Assistance	60
USSR Training for CARBOMOC	61
NIGERIA	
Briefs	
Propaganda Against Abuja Move	62
Chadian Refugees Sent Home	62
More on Abuja	63
Village Said Invaded	63
Projects Abandoned in Rivers	63
Benue NPN Bars Television	64
NAP Would Change System	64
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	
Red Cross Delegation Visits USSR (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 Aug 82)	65
SENEGAL	
'Barons' Said To Lack Political Clout To Oppose Diouf (AFRICA, Jun 82)	66
SEYCHELLES	
Briefs	
Pioneers' Solidarity With World Youth	69
Cuban Economic Co-Operation	69
SOMALIA	
Foreign Ministry Assails Mengistu (HEEGAN, 17 Sep 82)	70

SOUTH AFRICA :

Conservatives Muster Forces To Win Parys Bi-Election (Tony Weaver; SUNDAY TIMES, 29 Aug 82)	72
CP-HNP Open Conflict Reported (David Breler; THE STAR, 30 Aug 82)	75
ANC's UN Representative Interviewed (Makatini Mfamvatuthi Interview; LE SOLEIL, 6 Sep 82) ..	78
Santam Insurance Refuses To Honor Claims of 'Kruger' Survivors (Bennie Van Delft; SUNDAY TIMES, 29 Aug 82)	83
Amnesty International Campaign Praised (Editorial; SOWETAN, 10 Sep 82)	85
Government Defends Use of Detention Without Trial (THE CITIZEN, 25 Sep 82)	87
Church In-Fighting Over 'Birth' of Ethnic Divisions Reported (THE CITIZEN, 25 Sep 82)	88
Rylands School Rejects Islamic Society (MUSLIM NEWS, 3 Sep 82)	89
Islamic Society New Projects Secularism Condemned, Editorial	
Navy Ship Production Project Reported (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 25 Sep 82)	92
Briefs	
GDR Aids ANC, SWAPO	93
Taiwan Credit Deal	93
Housing Problem	94

ANGOLA

U.S. ACCUSED OF NOT FAVORING NAMIBIA SOLUTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Joao Miranda: "One More Try by Imperialism"]

[Text] Only a few days remain until 23 August, the date which will mark the first anniversary of the full-scale invasion and subsequent occupation of part of Angolan territory by South African troops. Moreover, while plans are being drawn up in New York for possible conclusion of a ceasefire agreement in Namibia, the Pretoria government has ordered its forces to undertake, beyond the positions already occupied in the interior of Angola, a new wave of aggression.

Because it is already being denounced by Angolan authorities, this new aggression that Pretoria has initiated against the People's Republic of Angola gives definite form to a concrete plan conceived by the United States. This plan not only aims at preventing Namibia from obtaining immediate independence but also, and especially, it aims at annihilating the Angola revolution.

As a matter of fact, with the expiration date of the South African occupation in Namibia drawing near and with the United States so far unsuccessful in getting the People's Republic of Angola into its orbit and consequently persuading Angolan authorities to have the Cuban internationalists withdrawn, Washington sees the execution of the present full-scale invasion as a form of pressure capable of causing the Angolan Government to alter its political positions, whether in regard to the soldiers of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and South Africa's ANC [African National Congress] or in regard to the course of development chosen by the people, that of preferential relations with states of the socialist community.

The invasion of Angola by South African troops--planned, ordered and supported morally and materially by Washington--has deep objectives that have already been denounced in some segments of the Western press. Now it is not a matter of pursuing SWAPO soldiers, and it does not aim only at the destabilization of Angola but also at the overthrow of the government itself. Whatever justification the leaders in Pretoria can eventually present, it will only be a crude joke tending to confuse international public opinion about Washington's true intentions.

The true meaning behind the revealing statement made the day before yesterday by a South African diplomat in Lisbon can therefore only be understood within the above context. The statement was made to the newspaper CORREIO DE MANHA, mass media organ with an ultrareactionary policy and with an editorial staff, from the chief on down, entirely backed by coreligionists of Angolan puppets.

Actually the United States is desperate because, once Namibian independence has been won, all forces that tend to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola will be reduced. So the United States is resorting now to the most cruel methods in an attempt to find an "alternative" within the framework of the the Angolan political path.

Only in this context, too, can the machinations undertaken by Washington at the end of the unsuccessful summit of the Organization of African Unity's chiefs of state and government be understood: Washington was then dreading denunciations that might have been made either by SWAPO or by the president of the People's Republic of Angola and the eventual taking of a position by all of Africa in the face of the danger posed for the African continent by the warlike policy of the American administration.

More than ever before the United States is firmly bent on destruction of the progressive states in Africa and is struggling for its own solution to the Namibian question. The present invasion undertaken by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola is the most conclusive proof of the "Reaganist" designs..... For if this is not so, then there is no reason for South Africa to invade Angola at this time when plans for an acceptable solution to the Namibian problem are being drawn up within the framework of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

9972

CSO: 4742/377

GOVERNMENT'S UNPAID BILLS AFFECT TRANSIT FIRM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Uige--ETP (Public Transportation Company) is facing enormous operating problems, provoked by the carelessness of some drivers and the condition of rural roads, on one hand, and on the other hand by the failure of some clients, most of them state enterprises, to pay their shipping bills.

Th+ problems were reported by Gregorio Manuel Zambo, provincial director of the ETP in Uige, in a recent interview with the Angolan news agency ANGOP. Zambo estimated that the ETP must recover 27 million kwanzas in freight charges from its clients.

"For example, ENCAFE [National Coffee Company] owes the firm 8 million kwanzas, and the Domestic Trade Ministry is one of ETP's largest debtors," Zambo said.

In light of this situation, the ETP provincial director did not hesitate to describe the firm as "in the red." The debt began in 1977, grew and has continued to grow over the years, the director said. Nonetheless, the ETP is still transporting merchandise and passengers. Some 10,500 tons of merchandise and 360,000 passengers were carried by the ETP during the first half of this year.

The firm used to have a fleet of 45 Volvo and Scania heavy trucks, 41 IFA's and 23 large Volvo and Mercedes buses. Currently, the ETP in Uige relies for its survival on only 23 Volvo trucks, 16 IFA's and 14 buses.

The rest have been immobilized by breakdowns. In 1977 the province also received eight Lada taxis. One of these survived and the other vehicles are no longer in operation because of the incompetence of certain MANAUTUS mechanics.

However, the provincial director was pleased to report that the economy is providing passenger services in most of the province municipios.

6362

CSO: 4742/404

DETAILS PROVIDED ON USSR-ASSISTED CAPANDA DAM CONSTRUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Article by David Eduardo: "Minister of Energy Visits Capanda Dam Works"]

[Text] Minister of Energy and Petroleum Pedro Van-Dunem has made a 2-day visit to Malanje Province where he dealt with matters connected with his duties.

His visit was concerned with the SONEFE [National Company for Study and Financing Overseas Enterprises] provincial substation which is struggling with innumerable difficulties in supplying electric power to the province.

To satisfactorily meet the requirements, it becomes necessary for the Malanje socioeconomic development team to include important tasks in the technical plan.

At present that substation only furnishes a current of 4 megawatts of power to the province, but it is planned to install a textile production unit in the province which will consume by itself approximately 25 megawatts of energy.

Important among the necessary tasks is the total remodeling of the SONEFE substation in Malanje as well as those at Ndalatando and Cacuso which at present are drains on the weak capacity of Malanje's transformers. For the time being the level of the voltage which will circulate in the new high-tension line has not yet been determined.

Construction of the Capanda Dam

The visit of the minister of energy and petroleum aimed also at resolving certain matters which have come up with the beginning of work on the Capanda Dam, a large-scale undertaking designed to improve two branches of the Cuanza River.

This project, which has been entrusted to the Soviet Union, has as its goal to provide hydroelectric power valued at approximately \$500 million. To accomplish this project, the Soviet Union has subcontracted for the civil engineering with a Brazilian company which, in turn, is associated with a Portuguese firm with this specialty.

The Capanda project has as its objective the solution of problems in supplying electrical energy to the northern system and to Mananje Province.

According to engineer Joao Flora, the man in charge of energy for rural electrification, Capanda is becoming so much more important because the settlements made in connection with the dam will make it possible to control the Cuanza River and, with that, to obtain a better output from the dam's machinery.

Meanwhile, the beginning of construction of infrastructures indispensable for this work is planned for September provided that all bureaucratic problems have been overcome by then and that terms presented to the Malanje provincial commissariat have been approved.

The construction work will involve 6,000 workers and their families. Of this number, 2,000 workers will be foreigners.

There is therefore every necessity to support the parties involved in the Capanda project so that the work can be completed within 5 or 6 years as anticipated.

The infrastructures to be created, the model city to be built close to the work site in order to bring the workers and their families together and the access roads to be built can then serve as an example for the development of other projects besides hydroelectric projects of this type.

It should be emphasized that a team of Soviet technicians recently spent 2 months in Malanje Province where they had the task of making a total survey of existing electric lines in the region and its future needs, this survey made for later presentation as a project.

9972

CSO: 4742/377

NATIONAL PETROLEUM INSTITUTE EXPANDED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Education Augusto Lopes Teixeira inaugurated the second phase of the Central Petroleum School, located in the outskirts of the city, before an important delegation that included Minister of Energy and Oil Pedro Van-Dunem (LOY) and Director General of SONANGOL Herminio Escorcio.

After having read the document that refers to the first and second phases of the petroleum school, stemming from an agreement signed in May 1980 by the Angolan oil authorities and Comerint oil company, the education minister pointed out the important steps the school had taken as it gradually grew.

The education minister said that this project extended the field for training Angolan technicians needed for direct production. He added that this training also has social and economic aspects, as it is a way of incorporating thousands of Angolan youth into the work force.

In addition, Augusto Lopes Teixeira said that they were planning to incorporate the Middle-Level Petroleum Institute that operates in the city into the central school, so as to maximize the quantitative and qualitative yield in training manpower and to avoid increased spending of foreign currency.

This second phase which has now been inaugurated includes an auditorium, machine shops, classrooms, a medical office, rooms and eight housing units. The first phase was inaugurated in December 1979.

In statements made to information agencies at the local airport, Minister of Energy and Oil Pedro Van-Dunem reported that the school would in the near future be training technicians from other southern African countries, and particularly SADCC [Southern African Development Coordinations Council] member countries, besides domestic technicians.

9805

CSO: 4742/383

HEALTH MINISTER NOTES MEDICINE SHORTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Health Minister Mendes de Carvalho admitted yesterday that the situation of medicine and other medical and surgical supplies in the country is not satisfactory, and he linked it to the war that racist South Africa is waging against the People's Republic of Angola.

Speaking in Luanda at the opening of the First Seminar on Storing, Administering and Distributing Medicine, the Health Minister said that there would be enough medicine for the entire country once it no longer had to go to treat the victims of South African racist military aggression.

"We have a shortage of medicine and especially of material for dressing wounds," he said, adding that currently they are out of adhesive tape, "not because it was not ordered, but because it has not yet arrived, in view of the economic and financial situation in the country."

The National Seminar on Administration, Storage and Distribution of Medicine intends to standardize working methods and adopt distribution criteria in view of the ministry's current difficulties.

The seminar is run by the national technical director of medicine and by Cuban technical advisors, and participating in it are the heads of provincial medical supply posts and Luanda pharmacies.

9805

CSO: 4742/383

ALCOHOL PRODUCTION DECREASES, PROBLEMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The production of pure and denatured alcohol between 1975 and 1981 decreased respectively by 36.18 and 14 percent compared with 1974, the year in which the highest production of this product was attained by the Primeiro de Maio Sugar Refinery in Benguela Province.

This drop in production caused great hardship in the national industry, chiefly in plants engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

In an interview granted to ANGOP, Victor Ribeiro, director of the Osuka-UEE Sugar Refining Center, said that this situation is due to certain inefficiencies in the import of sulfuric acid without which the sugar refinery cannot produce alcohol.

This further aggravated by a lack of sufficient boilers in the only existing distillery in Angola, which, before national independence, guaranteed sufficient quantities of this liquid for the Ministry of Health and certain industries, except that of beverages; and to this is added a low quantity of molasses obtained through sugar production.

The manufacture of the product showed great fluctuations during these 7 years; in 1978, it reached the highest level of production after national independence and, in 1980, it reached the lowest level. Compared with 1974, the 1978 level was 48.31 percent, and the level in 1980 was 21.17 percent.

The great difficulty which interferes with the normal distillation of this liquid is connected (moreover, it is a factor common to each of the country's industrial sectors) to the import of raw materials in proper time.

The Osuka director said that the prospects for this year, with regard to accomplishing the goals of the plan, are discouraging due to both a shortage of acid and of molasses, a raw material which is also supplied by the 4 de Fevereiro Sugar Refinery, also headquartered in Benguela Province.

Until July of this year, 990,895 liters of pure alcohol was produced and 52,500 liters of denatured alcohol.

The nonproduction of molasses by the 4 de Fevereiro Sugar Refinery last year will be negatively reflected in the alcohol manufacturing activity this year. According to that official, under the present circumstances and, provided both refineries guarantee to supply molasses, it would be possible to produce about 1.9 million liters of alcohol per year.

8568

CSO: 4742/390

BEER, WINE SHORTAGE IN LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Shortages in the supply of beer and other beverages reported in Luanda are enormous and the Ministry of Home Trade is not in a position to identify them specifically, according to what its provincial deputy, Vieira Guedes, told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY].

The provincial home trade deputy said that the main causes were the fact that the producing companies had very little to do with supplying the state marketing network and the growing competition of private retailers, who in most cases did not know where their merchandise was going.

The Wine Fails To Arrive

As for the fact that there is hardly any beer to be found in Luanda, particularly in the last few days, the home trade deputy could only say that the factories do not have any caps (stoppers) at present, according to information received from his counterpart in industry. He believed that this situation could drag on until the end of this month.

As regards bottled wine in Angola, Guedes Costa told us that the amounts expected or currently available are very small and that the network of supermarkets in Luanda only began controlling distribution of this product last June, and had not yet covered the entire market.

Imported wines are not included in home trade's general supply network, since they are exclusively for the hotel business, as are alcoholic spirits, and they are not available because the import plans have been delayed.

9805

CSO: 4742/383

ZAIRIAN BORDER SMUGGLING PRACTICES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Cabinda--Angolan Border Guard Troops (TGFA) seized domestic and foreign articles valued at about 4.5 million kwanzas along the border separating the Republics of the Congo and Zaire from Cabinda Province, reported the commanding officer of the second military region of this branch of the army, Alcino Jesus "Neto Naval," in this city on Thursday.

Among the articles seized were automobile tires, portable radios, various types of medicine, various teaching materials, large amounts of clothing, food, fishing nets, nails, and X-ray plates taken from hospitals.

"Neto Naval" expressed his indignation at the behavior of some individuals engaged in trading kwanzas for foreign currencies on illegal circuits.

The TGFA commanding officer said it was difficult to check the border in areas with the greatest movement of foreigners. The commune of Tanda-Zinze, located 50 kilometers from the provincial capital of Cabinda, is considered to be "the main smuggling center," because no TGFA has been stationed there up to now.

The TGFA commanding officer also attributed it to the fact that there were people from countries across the border from Cabinda Province, because of family ties between the Angolan, Congolese and Zairian people. This is another reason it is difficult to check the northern borders of the country, despite all the efforts that have been made to do so.

9805

CSO: 4742/383

SOYO OIL PRODUCTION SITUATION REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Crude oil production at Soyo is now 36,500 barrels per day, the magazine NOVEMBRO writes in an article published in its June issue.

To give a panoramic view of the development of the oil industry in Soyo, the magazine indicates that nine commercial wells were found in the region between 1965 and 1981.

Investments made in the same period amounted to approximately 5 billion kwanzas (approximately \$167 million), he adds.

Oil production could decline within 3 years if new discoveries are not made, NOVEMBRO writes and then adds, "To avoid this eventuality, the operating company resolved to make new investments in the utilization of gas associated with the oil. It is planned to reinject the gas into the wells by a process of 'secondary recovery' so as to reduce waste by a significant degree."

The Palanca oil field is the principal on-shore installation. The oil taken from all active wells comes there and then, after the removal of impurities, it is conducted through a pipeline as far as the Quínfuquena terminal which is also used for off-shore operations.

Work at Quínfuquena began in 1979 with the installation of a system for loading 100,000 to 250,000 metric tons of oil in the open sea approximately 14 miles from the coast. It was planned to finish this project in July of this year; it has included building two tanks with a 70,000 cubic meter capacity, a storage capacity equivalent to 20 consecutive days of production. The project cost \$30 million.

At Soyo oil is also produced at the off-shore installation. In 1979 SONANGOL [Angolan National Fuels Company] divided the coastal area into three blocks--designated sectors for deep-sea prospecting which have an area of approximately 4,000 square kilometers and a depth of 200 meters.

The first block negotiated for was number two, there having been formed an entrepreneurial group under the umbrella of a sharing contract with SONANGOL, [portion of text missing], BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS International, Inc] and TOTAL [expansion unknown; a European oil company] participating. With three

commercial wells already found and one of them producing 12,000 barrels a day, in block two it was found necessary to construct the base at Kwanda. The first phase of that has already been concluded.

The first well to produce was Cuntala with a present volume of almost 2,000 barrels per day. In May 1981 the Esungo field became active. This field had in December of the same year a daily production of 10,000 barrels of oil. A third well--Etele--is in the development phase and it is hoped that it will begin to produce next year.

Still along the Soyo coast SONONGOL has negotiated agreements, respectively, with AGIP [National Italian Oil Company] and ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France], to blocks one and three. The French company began prospecting work in May of the past year. Three months later Palanca proved to be a productive well with oil of good chemical composition.

A permanent team of 60 technicians and workers is working at the SEDNETH [expansion unknown]-Luanda oil derrick located within the block. Another--the "Divy-Gamma"--has been installed in block three. The daily costs of these two [missing word] operations is approximately \$110,000.

9972

CSO: 4742/377

DETAILS PROVIDED ON CABINDA PHOSPHATE EXPLORATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Plans are to complete mineral exploratory tasks intended to evaluate the phosphate deposits at Mongo-Tando in Cabinda Province in October, Adao Manuel [Neto], the person in charge of prospecting activities, has revealed to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency].

Following a search phase at the 62 FOSFANG, exploratory sites, a Portuguese company that engaged in exploration for this product during the colonial regime and whose sites have served as a point of departure for the present studies, the work now in progress consists of prospecting in an area of approximately 10 square kilometers where 12 new exploratory sites have already been set up of the 22 planned.

Adao Manuel Neto also made it known that the prospecting, which began approximately 5 months ago, has yielded positive results in most cases, surpassing original estimates. He added that the aim is to have the material found and extracted in the area taken to be analyzed in laboratories in Luanda and Belgrade.

Foreign technicians operating in this area, aided by 16 Angolan workers, are working with 2 large machines which have respective drilling capacities of 25 and 30 meters per 8 hours of use.

The entire layout of 1.2 million square meters now being prospected for phosphate deposits has been divided into two parts regarded as important, one characterized by the existence of phosphate on the surface and another where the deposits are 80 meters deep.

The sedimentary deposit of phosphate rock located in the village of Loango-Pequeno (Mongo-Tando), approximately 50 kilometers from the capital, is approximately 1.4 kilometers in length and 1.6 kilometers in width.

In this area the phosphate deposits form large stones which can be easily distinguished, but many of the local people use these stones as foundations for their houses, a fact which shows their total ignorance of their economic value.

Besides phosphate, investigations made in this locality show that the area has other riches, notably clay, a material used to make bricks and tiles, good for arches, etc., and mosaics in residential roofs and floors.

9972

CSO: 4742/377

BRIEFS

JMPLA DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A delegation from the JMPLA [Popular Youth Movement for the Liberation of Angola]--Youth Party, headed by Novato de Azevedo, its secretary for international relations, left Luanda last Monday for Tripoli, Libya, to take part in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pan-African Youth Movement [PAYM], which is scheduled to last from 24 until 29 August. The meeting, attended by 23 African youth organizations, will deal with questions relating to the preparation of the Second Pan-African Youth Festival and the preparation of the sixth conference of that movement, scheduled for next year. It is to be noted that the JMPLA-Youth Party is a member of the Secretariat General of the PAYM at which it is represented by Eduardo Ruas of the National Committee of the Angolan Youth Organization. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 2] 8568

ARTISTS TOUR EASTERN EUROPE--An Angolan artists' group, consisting of the musical combos Youths of Prenda and Kituxi and His Accompanists and composers Pedrito and Antonio Paulino, who, for the last few days have been touring Eastern Europe, are now in the Soviet Union after having spent some time in the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. In the Soviet Union the Angolan artists' group gave a performance at the culture hall of one of Moscow's largest factories. The performance was attended by Luis Dokui Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the Soviet Union, top officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, individuals connected with Soviet culture and art sectors and Angolan students now studying in that friendly country. Domingos Fortunato, member of the Secretariat of State of Culture in our country, pointed out on this occasion that the friendship between the Angolan and Soviet peoples is based on unity and objectives aimed at the construction of socialist society founded on peace, justice, progress and freedom. Julio da Silva, director of the Secretariat of State for Culture, in turn, told the spectators about the broad repertoire of the musical groups and gave his assurance that his artists' tour will help strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 2] 8568

USSR WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Kiulbiubiu Berkurganova, head of the Soviet women's delegation which, since last week, has been visiting the People's Republic of Angola, said a few days ago in Luanda that work performed by women in the Soviet Union gives them political and economic rights equal to those received

by men. Kiulbiubiu Berkurganova, who is also deputy chief of a department of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at a discussion meeting held at the 1 May movie theater on the subject: "The Participation of Soviet Women in the Tasks of the Revolution." After expressing her profound conviction about the successes to be gained through the struggle of the Angolan people, particularly the women, for the suppression of the vestiges of colonialism, for peace and disarmament, the Soviet leader expressed the support of the Soviet people for the Angolan people, certain that Angola will succeed in overcoming the obstacles it is presently facing. It will be recalled that the Soviet leader is in Angola at the invitation of the Angolan Women's Organization (OMA) and has already had meetings with the OMA leaders, having visited Kwanza-North Province last Monday where she was briefed on some of the aspects of the economic life of this province. Her schedule of visits also includes Huambo. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 2] 8568

CSO: 4742/390

DETAILS OF CANADIAN COOPERATION SET FORTH

Libreville L'UNION in French 2 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Obame Emane: "Financing the Electrification of Rural Areas"]

[Excerpts] Following the audience granted by the minister of Higher Education, Dr Jean-Pierre Okias, to the charge d'affaires of the Canadian embassy in Libreville, Mr Roland Goulet, on 26 August, we were able to ask the Canadian diplomat what are the facts that, in the near or not so near future, will mark relations between Canada and Gabon.

As a reminder, the construction of the Advanced Teachers Training School (ENS) buildings by the Canadian government or, more precisely, by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is one of the nicest fruits of the Canadian presence.

For 5 years, most of the teachers were Canadians, and their salaries were paid by the Ottawa government. Two Canadian teachers still remain in Libreville and are working for the ENS.

More recently, last 29 July, an agreement was signed in Libreville; it provides for the recruiting of 50 Canadian science, mathematics, physics, chemistry and automobile engineering teachers. Thirty-five or 25 of these teachers are scheduled to arrive in Libreville sometime this month.

According to the Canadian press, which reported it at length, and to the charge d'affaires, Roland Goulet's statement, Ottawa is actively engaged in the preparation of a rural electrification program for Gabon, and is also considering the construction of a large building to house the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The TECSULT [expansion unknown] group has contacted the Gabonese government concerning the rural electrification project for which it had shown interest long before embassies were opened in 1972 and 1978.

Next to these larger projects, Canada, through its Libreville embassy, has financed and will again finance smaller projects for which its participation was solicited. The solicitors may be government or parastatal organizations or private social or humanitarian associations.

The projects for which Canadian participation is requested are submitted for approval to the ambassador in Yaounde by the charge d'affaire heading the diplomatic mission in Libreville. Immediately following the ambassador's approval, the amount granted--and not to be repaid--is made available. The amount of Canadian free aid varies between 500,000 and 7 million CFA francs.

The application must include detailed information on the object of the project, its beneficiaries and its economic and social importance. The financial value of the aid is determined by a proforma invoice enclosed with the other documents. The embassy may contribute 100 percent, or it may finance 75 or 25 percent of the project, even less sometimes.

As "creditor"--although its aid is free--the embassy can check that the projects are realized; nevertheless, some credits have been diverted from their intended destination. However, according to Mr Roland Goulet, such cases have been rare until now.

This type of Canadian participation, which is called "direct aid to the people," represented close to 100 million CFA francs in 1980, the year when it was started. Equal amounts have practically been made available for the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 fiscal years, the Canadian fiscal year beginning in April.

In 1981-1982, 21 projects were financed by the Canadian embassy, including 5 rural development projects, 12 in the education sector, 2 in the arts and 2 for public health, to the extent of 22.7, 12, 7 and 11.6 percent respectively. The projects involved construction, water and power supply, equipment and teaching aids, as well as means of communications, especially vehicles. With nine projects, the Estuaire province--especially Libreville--ranks first among the beneficiaries of direct aid to the people during that period, followed by the provinces of Woleu-Ntem (7), Ngounie (2) and Moyen-Ogooue (1). Two projects of a national character have also been realized with Ottawa's free financial participation.

A random selection shows the acquisition of a vehicle equipped to record cultural radio and TV programs and intended for the National Museum of Arts and Traditions, construction materials being supplied to the Sainte-Marie vocational center, the construction of a Mbigou-stone processing plant at Alibadeng, COOPAM (Artisanal Products Cooperative), participation in an expanded vaccination program through the purchase of a vehicle, financing for the construction of a community clinic at Yombi, etc.

Out of 37 applications submitted this year, 15 were approved after consideration. Nine of them represent a total of 47 million CFA francs. Among the applications approved, let us mention the assistance given to the sisters of the Sainte-Marie religious community for the construction of a humanitarian work center, the realization and equipment of a home at the South Gabon Evangelical Church (4 million CFA francs), the installation of a ferryboat at Dibembe in collaboration with the departmental assembly (and with a U.S. participation).

With respect to the province of Woleu-Ntem, we should mention, among other projects, the purchase of 3 million CFA francs' worth of materials required to complete a community clinic at Endama Essangui (Oyem), the installation of a wire-fenced poultry yard and a concrete pigsty at Angone, at a cost of 4.8 million CFA francs. This project had been submitted by a cooperative consisting of a few local farmers and breeders.

Still in Woleu-Ntem, Canada, together with the French embassy and the Lions Club, is contributing to the realization of a sports ground at the Bitam Jesus-Marie high school.

9294

CSO: 4719/1413

REORGANIZATION OF LABOR PARTY REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 6 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Change has moved into the ranks of the Labor Party (Ptr). At the annual congress of that party, held yesterday at Eden College in Rose Hill, delegates (373 according to the official list) elected a young team to make up the 61-member executive organ of the Labor Party. Harry Boolauck, the only candidate for the presidential post, was proclaimed elected.

Among the old guard, only Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the leader, was elected. Veterans beaten included Sir Kher Jagatsingh, outgoing secretary general, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, Sir Harold Walter, D. Basant Rai, Dr Regis Chaperon, L. Badry, Mrs Prele and Y. Grenade.

James Burty David, outgoing president, managed to gain election at the head of the list, *ex-aequo*, with Sir Seewoosagur and K. Bhorra, each winning 349 votes. Jagatsingh and Ringadoo won only 153 and 141 votes respectively.

The younger elements of the party had campaigned on behalf of the block vote for the election of 18 members to each of the branches of the party, to wit, the Parliamentary Labor Party, the trade union wing and the group representing branches of the Labor Party in the island's 20 districts. They had no difficulty in winning election of all their candidates.

It should be noted that the name of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam was on the block list of the Parliamentary Labor Party of young people in the party.

Mrs. R. Poonoosamy and Ms W. Uteeme, the only two candidates for the two seats reserved for the women's branch of the party, were elected *de facto*. D. Poy-noosamy and P. Beeharry represented the socialist professional wing and were the two candidates for the two seats to be filled. They were automatically elected. The same was true of R. Sunassee and A. Ramkhelawan, representing the youth league. They were also the only two candidates running for the two seats to be filled.

Yesterday, the absence of the only two deputies from the Labor Party to the congress, Michael Glover and Mrs France Roussety, not candidates for the executive organ, was noteworthy. The same was true of Sir Harold and Badry, who were candidates for the executive organ.

The election took place in an atmosphere of calm. Even before the voting, the young people seemed confidence of being able to take over the party machine. Most delegates were unanimous in the feeling that a clean sweep was needed to get rid of the old guard and thus be able to reorganize the party.

"It was a democratic election that took place in keeping with the party constitution. The results of the election of the new executive organ are a resounding contradiction of those who claimed that the election was manipulated," David said after the announcement of the results. Although beaten, Jagatsingh and Ringadoo said they supported the new executive organ of the Labor Party.

Dr Chaperon, who heads the committee now working to draft the report on the 11 June defeat, was unable to deliver his report to delegates because it is not completed.

Four motions on the congress' agenda were unanimously passed. They were motions filed by Sir Kher, Mrs Prele, S. Moorba and K. Bhorra. Sir Kher's motion, which involved internal constitutional interests, was passed without any dissenting votes. The motion concerned the election of 18 representatives of the Parliamentary Labor Party.

According to the constitution of the Labor Party, 18 seats in the executive organ are reserved for the parliamentary group. However, the Labor Party is now represented in the Assembly by only two deputies. Thanks to this motion, party candidates beaten in the 11 June elections were able to go after seats in the executive organ.

Bhorra's motion concerns the country's young people. It asks that in the future, young people have a decisive role in formulating the party's general policies.

Moorba asked that the Labor Party resume the union struggle in order to consolidate the ranks of the country's working class with the ultimate goal of the establishment of a Mauritian society free from any human exploitation. Mrs Prele proposed to the congress the institution of a fact finding committee to review working conditions of those employed in the free zone.

Boolauck, the new president of the Labor Party, said in his speech of thanks that the party now faces an enormous task: rallying supporters around an ideology that has always guided the party. He said that the new executive organ will soon have the task of reorganizing the party on modern bases in order to look to the general elections of 1987. He also denounced the blackmail of various groups that caused the party's defeat on 11 June and that had previously opposed the wind of change.

In his speech, party leader Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam spoke of the "difficult times" of the Labor Party, a party that has led the struggle for independence and a stable government for 13 years, despite the economic crisis. He said that the Labor Party will still have something to say as a moderate socialist party. The country needs such a party, which started on trade union foundations. He attributed the 11 June defeat to the fact that at one time, the

party had abandoned the trade union movement. Consequently, small planters, workers and other categories of working people lost confidence in the party. "If we finally lost power, it is because of a misunderstanding," Ramgoolam said. He stated that the MMM and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] are not able to give us a future different from what the Labor Party could give us. "We hope that the Mauritian people understand that the Labor Party has not mismanaged their country since its founding. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo handled the country's finances at a very difficult time of economic crisis. The Mauritian people must remember that," he concluded.

David spoke before Ramgoolam, emphasizing the "historic mission" which the Labor Party is to play in Mauritius. In its defeat, or rather, its "retreat," it will find its essence -- that is, go back to its roots. "The history of Mauritius and the history of the emancipation of the Labor Party is the same struggle. Every Mauritian must feel involved in the Labor Party struggle. That is why it is not possible for that party to disappear after so many years of struggle," David said.

He explained the defeat of the Labor Party by the fact that on 11 June, the people identified the outgoing government with the Labor Party. The difficulties to be solved, the acute economic crises of the old government had their fallout on the Labor Party. He also cited other causes of the party's defeat; to wit, influence struggles and ethnic divisions within the party. In addition, the party was not welded behind a common ideological platform. That is why, he said, the party now intends to wage a fight against what he called the "three C's": the caste system, capitalism and communalism.

11,464

CSO: 4719/1397

LABOR PARTY SPLINTER GROUP TO FORM OWN PARTY

Port Louis THE NATION in French 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The 12 persons who resigned from the Labor Party are going to form a new political party. Insofar as possible, they will take it upon themselves to defend civil servants and employees of the paragovernment agencies who live in a state of insecurity. They pledge to correct injustices, but will never engage in a policy of vengeance. They believe in democracy and in human rights and are going to organize a credible, solid opposition to fight political blackmail.

The foregoing is what Sir Satcam Boolell told newsmen about the reasons behind the group's decision. He was accompanied by Sir Ramesh Jeewcolall, Dr K. Busawon, O. Saccaram, C. Malherbe, A. Nundoochand, S. Vrahsawmy, I. Seetaram, B. Teeroovengadam, K. Purryag and J. Kooraram.

At the very beginning of his statements, he stated that the decision was not due to personal reasons or any personality conflict. Rather, a basic question of principle is involved. Those resigning are in dissent and they have slammed the door behind them. Their resignation is the climax of a long fight within the party itself, a fight waged by persons not satisfied with structures and activities. Some were at the press conference; others were not. But the views of the 12 is shared by many others.

First Error

Naturally, one would not deny that the Labor Party is the only party that has brought progress, well-being and prosperity to the country. It has a glorious past and it is marked by undeniable dedication. This cannot be forgotten. Few developing countries can claim the advantages of a welfare state, despite limited resources: free education, free medical care, family allocations, old-age pensions, rice and flour subsidies. It is because they believed in the action of the Labor Party that the persons resigning joined the party, a party that led the country to independence. But the Labor Party has not taken advantage of these things. It has rested on its laurels and has not been capable of offering the public what it was asking for in an independent country. For the Labor Party, the successes and the glorious past were the foundations for perpetual success. That was its first mistake.

The Labor Party received an initial lesson at Triolet, in the district of the man who was prime minister in 1970. The defeat was a humiliating one. From that time on, voices were raised demanding new vigor and activities extending to the entire island for the party. They recommended certain reforms.

A gigantic undertaking then commenced in the country. The national economy was put back on its feet, the free zone set up, and tourism became an industry. Progress was real during the following decade, but unfortunately, there was, to put it one way, a divorce between the new generation and the Labor Party. Furthermore, the young people were not acquainted with the epic struggle of the party and a movement of opponents was created. The Labor Party was not on its guard; it remained indifferent and did not take things seriously.

Recommended among other things was a restructuration of the party, which confined itself to certain activities on the level of the Secretariat. The Labor Party thought it could regain ground on the eve of elections. It was a major mistake because it did not deem it useful to study measures aimed at countering the movement of young people now in the arena. Young people were kept out, as were the unions.

In 1976, the country went through a period of prosperity. A climate of confidence prevailed; unemployment was down. The Labor Party underestimated the aspirations of the young people and did managed to have only 25 deputies elected out of a total of 62. It remained in power only through a coalition with the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party]. The alarm had been sounded. Several members of the Labor Party predicted a gloomy future.

Dissent

The following year, an attempt was made to change structures, the organization and the Secretariat. Harish Boodhoo was with the party. Before the congress, there an attempt to project a new image of the party and it was said that for the first time, young people had been elected. According to some, Boodhoo, who had turned out to be a good organizer of the rank and file at Seva Shivar, would be able to take over the office of secretary general. It was the beginning of the struggle because some persons could not let go of the party machine. The split then came, marking the origin of dissent. Several tried, at meetings throughout the country, to demand a change. Sir Satcam himself did so repeatedly, but in vain.

Nothing could be done in 1977 and 1978. In the villages and cities, the Labor Party had no activity. In contrast, the MMM was setting up cells everywhere. The Labor Party hid behind the memory of Rozemont. As far as the congress was concerned, the delegates were chosen without any criteria. They thus went to the congress as agents of certain interests and participated in the congress as guests of a specific person. One did not truly know whether the delegates were actually Laborites. There was no supervision, which meant that even persons from the PMSD managed to infiltrate the party and elect the executive organ. A blocked list was used and the system perpetuated itself.

Blocked List

In 1979, a year marked by strikes, there was a formal request for change. Par Party members warned that the public was not motivated, that the party had no structures and that the Labor Party was not going into the arena until the eve of elections. There was a divorce between the Labor Party and the workers. They held the government responsible for what was wrong and looked to the MMM as a savior. The right decisions, the good work of the party, were not known. The message was not getting around. Party organization was represented by a few activities at headquarters. Clarel Malherbe submitted his candidacy, but he had little chance; the list was blocked.

In 1980, new efforts were made against the procedure used to elect the executive organ. There was an attempt to revive the party, but it was unsuccessful.

In 1981, the protesters only said that there must be no disagreement on the eve of elections, but they did demand a choice of candidates at least six months before the voting, that the program be known in time to allow debate at all levels.

Sir Satcam quoted excerpts from the Ringadoo report on the results of the 1976 elections. The committee headed by Ringadoo had emphasized several reasons for the defeat, particularly the following: 1 -- The candidates did not have enough time to work in the districts. 2 -- Voters were not informed about party achievements. (Afterwards, one had to be content with talks at the Place Guy Rozemont office.) 3 -- There was poor recruiting of agents, who were not well-trained either. 4 -- There were no activities for young people or women. 5 -- Candidates were poorly chosen. 6 -- The people were unaware of the manifesto.

Doctorate

"Now then," Sir Satcam emphasized, "in 1982, the list of candidates was completed on the day candidates were nominated. As for the manifesto, even I, named as the No 3 man, did not even know when it was prepared or the identity of the author. A manifesto must be written in simple terms with the outstanding points proposed for reflection or discussion. The Labor Party deserved a doctoral thesis and there was not even time to distribute it and comment on it, as should have been done."

On the other hand, the adversaries of the Labor Party organized, used clear language and succeeded.

The report also asked that members be recruited and motivated in each district so as to set up a good organization. The Labor Party remained a prisoner of its past. It appealed to Cure, Rozemont, Anquetil, Seeneevassen, Forget and others, asking them for help, awakening them from their tombs. Let us erect a monument to perpetuate their memory, but let us leave them in peace!

The campaign was made of anniversary celebrations, ceremonies for award winners. Young people could not appreciate it; it was not politics. What voters are interested in is their future.

Sir Satcam stated that the question posed by those resigning has not been answered, a question regarding criteria for membership in the Labor Party. There is no criteria, membership card or payment of any dues. There once existed a membership card and even a badge. One had the feeling of belonging to an organization. The Labor Party is content to hand out T-shirts with the three-key emblem, which people use as underwear. Formerly, one had to buy them.

Those resigning therefore wanted only a reorganization of the party and a clear definition of objectives. They cannot be content with noisy statements from the left when the MMM is shifting to the right.

No Change

In 1982, after the 11 June defeat, they said that at least, the party would finally wake up. The final event in the life of a man is his death. Those resigning therefore tried to ask for a reorganization at the executive level, but they had little success. Moreover, they noted that the largest union ever affiliated with the Labor Party has dissociated itself from it. Now the 18 affiliated members of the party are not so strong numerically. Some of these associations have only 14 members and one of them has only 2, which has not prevented them from delegating 10 members. One does not use associations for a congress. Rather, one helps them recruit other members.

In other words, there was no basic change. Even people from the MMM could use their card to gain access to the congress and participate in the election of the executive organ.

Since any change in structures seemed impossible, those resigning had an alternative: either leave the political arena or withdraw from the party. It is not without some regret that one leaves a party with which one has been associated for 28 years or which one joined in order to get involved in politics. But the resigning members believed that it would not be morally honest to stand idly by and therefore handed in their resignations.

In the meantime, the executive organ decided to name three plenipotentiary members: Ramgoolam, whom the Labor Party views as its leader, Dr Regis Chaperon, whose honesty and integrity are beyond praise, and Guy Narainsamy, who has campaigned for the Labor Party since his early days.

Those opposing the resigning members should at least have had the decency to hear the report. The meeting was to take place on Monday.

During a meeting of Labor Youth the night before, Suresh Moorba, spokesman for the group whose power lies in controlling outside the executive organ, accused those resigning of having *cree Harish Boodhoo ecque so bane camarade*.

James Burty David stated: *Li preferable ena ene separaton, qui provoque ene dynamique qui ene semblant l'unite, qui pou etouffe l'initiative et l'elan de la gauche.*

Score 60-0

Sir Satcam said that David had been president of the party for 5 years: "*Li gauche ou gosse, mais so bilan sans precedant dans les annales (60-0).*"

Under such circumstances, he concluded, no dialogue was possible, but Sir Satcam said that those resigning would always have respect for Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. Despite anything his detractors might say, history will pay homage to him for what he has done for the nation. Others will build on the foundation of his work.

Next explaining the decision to build a new party, Sir Satcam stated that without a credible and solid opposition, the future would be very dark. They would not have made the decision to leave if they had believed that the Labor Party would be able to help the poor people suffering from political trickery. They are not resigning for their own sake and have received great encouragement and the assurance of support in the fight against the abuses and arrogance of the regime in power.

Those resigning have assured civil servants and employees of the paragovernment agencies of their support. "Do not come to see us because you will be held accountable for it. It is worse than under the SSS [State Security Service]," Sir Satcam said.

For those resigning, the constitutional amendment, which was justified to a certain extent for ambassadors, places civil servants and employees of the paragovernment agencies in a climate of insecurity. Their future is dark. Those resigning therefore guarantee that they will fight for the revocation of that fascist law. If one day they do not have the required majority, they will not put the law into effect. "We have a list of the persons who have always cooperated with a certain political party, but we will take no reprisals. There is a community which is the pet peeve of the regime. In a country such as ours, that is intolerable."

Also intolerable is the procedure consisting of denouncing people by anonymous letters. We are determined to correct injustices, he said.

"We are determined to set up a political party with a well-defined program," he concluded.

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CSO: 4719/1398

NEW LABOR PARTY PRESIDENT SAYS PARTY SHOULD MOVE MORE TO LEFT

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 7 Sep 82 p 6

[Interview with Harry Boolauck, new president of Labor Party; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Boolauck, you have run for the presidency of the Labor Party. You must therefore have in mind the major types of action you wish to undertake in the party and on the political level. What are they?

[Answer] We wish to orient the philosophy and ideology of the party more to the left. That will give the party a new inspiration. We want the party to go back to its roots, to what it was in the 1930's, 40's, 50's and even 60's. I imagine that the shakeup of the executive organ will bring new blood into the Labor Party and give it new inspiration. We want to give the party modern structures. We want to have a party for the year 2000. Our prime objective is to make the Labor Party return to its roots. The party should have a socialist ideology. We want to give the party more concrete, more modern foundations. Politically speaking, I would not like to make any more comments at this stage. The executive organ will probably meet on Thursday to outline the main orientation of the party.

[Question] A nation is made up of people with diverse interests. Whom does the Labor Party represent?

[Answer] Mauritian society is a pluralistic society. We have different social, economic and communal strata. We want to do away with communal and caste divisions. We want to give the party an orientation toward the working class. The Labor Party had its roots in the working class. We must return to that direction. We have to go more towards the left. In recent years, the Labor Party left that path. This gave way for the MMM to come in. The Labor Party must not be a party of the bourgeoisie, a party of capitalists.

[Question] What values does the Labor Party symbolize and for what values will it fight relentlessly under your presidency?

[Answer] What values? Working class values. We have got to make workers feel that the Labor Party is their party and not cut off from them. How will we go about it? Through the trade union movement, for example. We have unions. We have to reactivate these people.

[Question] Would you say clearly how the Labor Party and you situate yourselves with respect to communalism, Mauritianism and the meritocracy?

[Answer] It is said that communalism is dead. We hope that this is so. We do not want to give the Labor Party any label or for it to be a communal party. I believe that as in the past, the Labor Party is a national party. With respect to the meritocracy, that is accepted by everyone. The question does not even have to be asked.

[Question] Would you make a brief analysis of the action of the new government on the social, economic and foreign affairs levels since it took power?

[Answer] The current government lured the great majority of the population, trying to make people believe before the elections that with the arrival of an MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] government, the country would be a utopia. They made all kinds of promises concerning unemployment insurance and the minimum living wage, for example, but nothing has come of them. What do we see? The government is "captured" by the private sector. The government has been influenced by organizations in the private sector to present a budget which Paul Berenger, minister of finance, calls a "recovery budget." The government expects to withdraw rice and flour subsidies. Other increases will come before the end of the year. I believe that the government has betrayed the voters. The MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government wants to maintain relations with all countries. I see nothing wrong with that, but our relations with the United States are not very good, especially with respect to the Diego Garcia question. They want the United States to leave the Indian Ocean and I do not believe they are going to succeed. The current government has no clear stand on other powers in the region. They made a mistake in refusing to sell vegetables to the United States for the Diego Garcia base. That decision will affect the little planters. If the policy of the government on the United States had been more flexible, things would have worked out with the Americans. The American sugar quota was reduced and that will affect our economy. Nevertheless, I believe it is too early to make any comment on the government's foreign policy, although there are some indications.

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CSO: 4719/1400

REVITALIZATION OF LABOR PARTY HAILED

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 7 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial by Deven Swamy: "For a New Wind"]

[Text] On Sunday, the Labor Party held its first congress after the 11 June defeat, a defeat whose causes are much too lengthy and obvious to list here. For my part, I shall state quite clearly that among other things, the Labor Party was so rigid that it needed a shakeup. Attempts made along those lines had failed for a number of years. A clean sweep was therefore necessary and that is what took place on 11 June.

Today, its rank and file, once bogged down in an electoralist mass, can lift its head and express itself at last. What does it want? Change, if you will pardon the expression. A change in leadership, first of all, which came about yesterday.

The new team, made up of young people, should, in our opinion, institute a more collegial style of leadership that would allow more democratic debate and operation in the party and lead it to more collective positions. Change was essential and new men were necessary to embody it. The election of Harry Boolauck, a new man and a man for the presidency (an economist by training), is a move in that direction.

And yet, more than ever, in the face of this extraordinary convergence of all those wishing the death of the Labor Party, Laborites want unity, unity amidst clarity and not just as a facade. Thus, the new thrust so greatly desired can only result from the unity of the movement and an acute sense of its responsibilities. This implies a united, coherent "management" of the party by all its elements, refusing to take the path of blocs, which would lead to paralysis of the party, even its collapse. To those who want to leave the party at the dawn of its new beginning and before the long-range task ahead, I would say: That is the easiest way out, but also the most irresponsible. One does not lead a party by virtue of personal whim or the settlement of personal accounts.

Today, the new Labor Party can finally try to regain its essence as a mass party of the good old days, organized and established in the working classes. It is therefore a matter of transforming the party's relations with the masses,

generally election-based heretofore. We must be much more aware of social conditions, make the connection between the daily lives of the people and political explanations. This search for a new mode of action is all the more important because the gap risks widening between political parties and the workers. The use of a mass language speaking to the social classes to which the Laborites must primarily address themselves is essential.

Sunday's congress laid the foundations for this immense undertaking of reconstruction and all Laborites, wherever they may be, must establish the conditions for a new takeoff, through a wide-ranging, democratic, brotherly debate, a debate amidst tolerance, wisdom, unity and clarity.

11,464

CSO: 4719/1400

LAW GRANTING MOZAMBICAN CITIZENSHIP PUBLISHED

Maputo BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese 6 Apr 82 pp 67-68

[Text of Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly Law No 2/82 of 6 April 1982]

[Text] The Law of Nationality, which went into effect at 0000 hours on 25 June 1975 at the same time as the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is one of the political and legal instruments which grant total and complete independence to the Mozambican people.

The main purpose of the Law of Nationality was to define citizenship in legal terms and consolidate the sense of belonging to the Mozambican fatherland.

The preoccupation with breaking with all vestiges of colonialism led to excluding the possibility of dual nationality when one of those was Mozambican. Also in this spirit, no reference whatsoever was made to the reacquisition of nationality once it was lost for reasons specified in the law.

The process of decolonization which continued after the proclamation of independence as well as the deepening of the revolutionary process led to an upsurge in the phenomenon of renunciations of nationality and in trading in nationality, the latter consisting of adopting a nationality for the purpose of signing contracts which would permit transfer of a portion of salaries into bank accounts abroad.

Then severe measures which the situation called for were taken, measures in defense of Mozambicans in their nationality. Those who chose to disdain a nationality won only through so many difficulties and those who had gained it at too low a price were then expelled.

But later many of those, who, without reflecting because they were tied by the umbilical cord to the old colonial mother country had renounced their true nationality, became conscious of the gravity of that act.

Then came many requests to return, citing inability to adapt to the country of choice and retracting decisions made precipitately and not thoughtfully, in the end regretting the decisions made.

The party did not ignore this situation and, with the spirit of clemency which has been its tradition, authorized the return to this country of hundreds of persons who so requested.

Because the law had not foreseen the phenomenon of reacquisition of citizen nationality, however, the situation of these persons in respect to their nationality remained to be defined in a legal way.

Whereas the spirit of the clemency measure was that of:

--Pardoning the serious error committed by those who had renounced their nationality;

--Allowing them to return to their true fatherland;

--Taking them back again as Mozambican nationals;

The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, in accordance with Article 44 of the Constitution, decrees the following:

Article 1--1. The Council of Ministers will be empowered to confer Mozambican nationality upon those persons who, since they have lost it, have so requested and who meet all of the following conditions:

- a) They have established residence within the national territory;
- b) They have offered political and moral guarantees of their reintegration into Mozambican society.

2. As soon as significant evidence has been examined by the Council of Ministers, a determination can be made regarding whether the type of nationality conferred in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article has the same force as that of original nationality.

Article 2. The reacquisition referred to in Article 1 of the present law will be incorporated into pertinent provisions of the Law of Nationality and into the particular regulation being planned for reacquisition of nationality.

Approved by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly. Published.
President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

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CSO: 4742/388

BETTER HOLIDAY GOODS PLANNING URGED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentary by Willy Waddington: "And the Next Holidays?"]

[Text] Another great day in our history will be celebrated next month: 25 September.

We still remember the supply problems we had on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of our independence. And this was not only in Maputo. It was everywhere. Many people were unable to acquire some of the products until some days after the holidays because, as some who were involved in this poor service explained: "It was to prevent the products from running out before the holidays."

Basically, it was a lack of planning, a lack of organization, a lack of common sense, or more, and this is serious, it may have been intentional, done on purpose to create discontent and stir up trouble.

There is still over a month before 25 September. There is time to spare to avoid the errors of 25 June, which also occurred on 1 May, 7 April, 3 February and last New Year.

When we mention these dates we are not thinking simply about beer and soft drinks. We are thinking about the desirable gifts to honor our companions, our children, our parents and our brothers.

We are thinking about the urgent need to supply the consumer cooperatives with the necessary items for the holidays before we supply the other shops.

We must know how to give prestige to socialist commerce, and the holidays can become a time to confirm the correct and secure path represented by the cooperatives.

6362

CSO: 4742/401

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH ARAB, AFRICAN FUNDS RATIFIED

Maputo BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 pp 75-76

[Text] Resolution No 10/82 of 21 April

There having been signed a loan agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and being obliged to proceed to its ratification;

The Council of Ministers, in accordance with the provision contained in Paragraph d), Article 60 of the Constitution, decrees that:

The loan agreement, signed in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 19 January 1982 between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, in the amount of 4.5 million Kuwaiti dinars, intended for the financing of the Cuchanamo-Zobwe road and for the roads development project, is hereby ratified.

Approved by the Council of Ministers. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

Resolution No 11/82 of 21 April

Having need to comply with carrying out the formalities stipulated in the credit convention signed by the Bank of Mozambique and the Algerian Development Bank on 28 October 1981 for the purpose of putting the convention in force;

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique in accordance with Paragraph d), Article 60 of the Constitution, decrees that:

The credit convention signed by the Bank of Mozambique and the Algerian Development Bank on 28 October 1981 is hereby ratified.

Approved by the Council of Ministers. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

Resolution No 12/82 of 21 April

Having need to formalize the legal instruments required to put into effect the

the loan agreement signed by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development;

The Council of Ministers, in accordance with the provision in Paragraph d), Article 60 of the Constitution, decrees that:

The loan agreement, signed in Kuwait on 25 January 1982 between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, in the amount of 1 million Kuwaiti dinars and intended for financing the project for improvement of telecommunications, is hereby ratified.

Approved by the Council of Ministers. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

Resolution number 13/82 of 21 April

Having need to formalize the legal instruments required to put into effect the loan agreement signed by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique with the African Development Bank;

The Council of Ministers, in accordance with the provision in Paragraph d), Article 60 of the Constitution, decrees that:

The loan agreement, signed in Abidjan, Ivory Coast on 27 January 1982 between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the African Development Bank, in the amount of 1.5 million account units of the bank, intended for financing part of the costs in foreign currency and part of the costs in local currency of the rural development project in the Zambezi Valley, is hereby ratified.

Approved by the Council of Ministers. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

Resolution number 14/82 of 21 April

Having need to formalize the legal instruments required for putting into force the loan agreement signed by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique with the African Development Fund;

The Council of Ministers, in accordance with the provision of Paragraph d), Article 60 of the Constitution, decrees that:

The loan agreement, signed in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, on 27 January 1982 between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the African Development Fund, in the amount of 8 million account units of the Fund, intended for financing part of the costs in foreign currency and part of the cost in local currency of the rural development project in the Zambezi Valley, is hereby ratified.

Approved by the Council of Ministers. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

MOZAMBIQUE

IPALA DELEGATION VISITS BEIRA, OTHER CITIES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] A six-member delegation from the Political Institute for Latin America and Africa (IPALA), headquartered in Spain, arrived yesterday in the city of Beira from northern Mozambique, where, accompanied by a representative of the AMASP (Mozambican Association for Solidarity Among Peoples), it visited the cities of Nampula and Nacala and the Ilha de Mozambique.

Professor Modesta Criado, who leads the delegation, reported that IPALA began its activities in 1965, with a political line basically directed at support to liberation movements struggling in various parts of the world against colonialism and imperialism for genuine national independence.

The first contacts with African nationalist movements, specifically with FRELIMO, were established during the 1970's, still in secrecy, and they were developed "in a second phase, after independence, with the opening of lines of cooperation in the areas of education, fishing, health, and agriculture," she said.

Functioning as a center for counter-information, the IPALA plays an extremely important role in reporting the facts about Africa, helping to some extent to counter the false Western propaganda regarding the situation of the people of this region of southern Africa.

During our meeting with Modesta Criado, she made it known that this December the IPALA will launch a political campaign of solidarity with the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, still subjugated by the racist minority Pretoria regime.

The delegation will remain in Beira for 3 days, during which it will visit sectors of economic activity, after which it will return to the nation's capital.

6362

CSO: 4742/403

GDR GRANTS TRAINING IN TEXTILES, CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 3

Textile Courses Granted

[Text] A team of seven Mozambicans will leave on 2 September for the GDR to attend an advanced course in textile engineering, on scholarships granted by that socialist country to our Ministry of Education and Culture for the training of Mozambican cadres under the existing agreements between the two governments. The information came from an authorized source in the Department of Professional Training of the Human Resources Directorate of the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

According to the same source, the seven Mozambicans now leaving for the GDR will attend a 6-year training course.

Another group should soon leave for that country to take intermediate courses in mechanical construction, cements, business administration, construction and surveying.

Our informant added that each of the seven members of the Mozambican group will attend a specific course, namely, financial engineering, electronics, textile spinning, weaving, finishing, quality control and accounting.

On their return these individuals will be assigned to the Textile Complex of Mocuba and each will have a specific job in his branch of activity.

It is also known that a team of 32 skilled Mozambicans with the equivalent of an intermediate course recently returned from the GDR and are currently in Mocuba to aid in installing the plant equipment and to lend assistance in the event of any breakdowns.

From what we could learn, the training of these individuals will not satisfy all the needs of the future enterprise, but will help to fill the gap.

To insure the necessary personnel to operate the factory, our source informed us that within the training programs previously established for the productive sector, various Mozambican groups will be sent to the GDR each year for the same purpose.

As part of the participants' training in the engineering course, their first year will be devoted to study of the language and other specific courses inherent to the program to be administered, and they will spend the remaining 5 years learning the trade.

The training of higher-level cadres is coordinated by the Mozambican productive sector in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Consumer Cooperative Assistance

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 81 p 10

[Text] Another four students currently connected with the National Commission for Consumer Cooperatives and other departments of the Home Trade Ministry will leave today for the GDR to attend an advanced course in economics, we learned from a commission source.

The four students will join the other eight who have been in the GDR since 1980 and are already attending classes. The same source added that all 12 students have a minimum of a 9th grade education.

"The length of the training will vary from 4 to 5 years, following which the students will be placed according to our development needs, since the training covers material pertaining to the management of large-scale enterprises," reported Feliciano Magala, who is connected with the organization sector of the National Coordinating Commission for Consumer Cooperatives.

The students are being sent to the GDR under the cooperation accords between the commission and the GDR Union of Cooperatives, signed last February during a visit to our country by the president of this East German organization.

The documents signed at that time advocated, among other actions, the creation of conditions by the GDR Cooperative Union in support of cadre training at the International School of the GDR Union of Cooperatives, local training through courses conducted in Mozambique and the design of training projects and programs.

It is also noted that, pursuant to the signed accords, the same organization will cooperate in the construction of cadre-training centers in our country.

6362

CSO: 4742/401

MOZAMBIQUE

USSR COOPERATION IN COTTON SECTOR REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] "At Mozambique's request, we are devoting the central part of this year's exposition to cotton, from cultivation, harvesting, ginning and primary processing to its industrialization." This is how USSR participation in FACIM-82 [Maputo International Fair-82] was described by Soviet exhibitors at a press conference yesterday with Mozambican journalists.

The position was divulged to the nation's newsmen who attended the press conference yesterday at the Soviet Pavilion of FACIM, one day before the official opening of the international fair.

The press conference, granted by the directors of the FACIM-82 Soviet pavilion and Soviet diplomats in Maputo, also served to confirm the status of Mozambican-Soviet cooperation in agriculture, with primary emphasis on cotton.

In his speech, Marlen Akopov, director of the FACIM-82 pavilion, divulged that in this year's exhibition the Uzbek SSR will represent Soviet technology in the cotton industry.

In the USSR, the Uzbek SSR is responsible for two-thirds of all cotton production, and the industries and most highly developed technology in the cultivation and manufacture of cotton are concentrated there.

Cooperation With Mozambique

Questioned about the results of the last 2 years of bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union in the cultivation and treatment of cotton, the directors of the Soviet exhibition reported that experiments in the development of cotton production are being conducted in Mozambique's Nampula Province.

Describing the first results, a Soviet technician at the press conference reported that the first experiments in Nampula had yielded 2.5 tons of raw cotton per hectare, as against a previous yield of about one-third that amount with non-selected seeds.

The same technician, an Uzbek, was asked about the problem of the differing ecology of the Uzbek SSR and Nampula Province. He answered that the Soviet experiment takes in a large range of microclimates. As an example, the technician reported that 15 grades of various strains of cotton cultivated in the USSR are on exhibition in the Maputo fair alone.

The press conference stressed the increase in trade between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] since our country gained independence. "In the last 7 years of independence, trade with the RPM has increased more than seven-fold," Soviet sources revealed yesterday.

The same informants reported that in 1981 alone, trade had reached \$47 million, and this year it is expected that the sum will exceed \$70 million, a figure that demonstrates the increased and close bilateral trade.

"On one hand, the Soviet Union is exporting the machinery and technology that insures Soviet participation in rebuilding the Mozambican economy. On the other hand, [the USSR] also guarantees to import an ever increasing amount of strategic materials, such as tea, sugar, sisal and various mineral products," added the Soviet exhibitors attending the 18th Maputo International Fair.

6362

CSO: 4742/401

MILITIA ATTRIBUTES STRESSED AT TRAINING COURSE OPENING

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] "A people's militiaman is not someone who cannot read or write; he is not undisciplined, nor a bandit, nor someone who steals from his work place or his neighborhood. He is a conscientious citizen capable of correctly interpreting the political line of the FRELIMO Party and defending the interests of the worker-peasant alliance."

These are the words of an officer chosen by the Sofala Province Military Command to open the Third Training Course for Popular Militia, which began yesterday in Beira. The course is attended by individuals selected by the rank-and-file organizations in various sectors of activity that are of vital importance to the nation's economy.

Speaking at the opening session of the course, in which secretaries of neighborhood dynamization groups are also taking part, the FPLM [Mozambican Armed Forces] officer broadly emphasized the need to train militia to defend our country's socialist revolution, declaring: "We did not begin to train militia just because of the appearance of the armed bands; it is a FRELIMO tradition which began during the armed struggle for national liberation."

He stressed the need to break away from the mistaken conception of the work of the militia, still prevalent among some individuals, particularly some company directors, who "select individuals whose conduct is incompatible with our principles. We must not choose those who are undisciplined because they will create confusion... We have had various problems with these individuals; after they are trained, they deviate from their duties.

"The party cells in the companies should promote the training of militiamen to insure the implementation of the presidential directives of last 22 June," the officer declared at one point in his address.

Attending the opening session of the course were representatives of the party and government from the city of Beira, as well as members of the Defense and Security forces and some invited guests, including representatives of firms where the course participants are employed.

MORAL DECAY IN URBAN CENTERS DEPLORED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 15 Aug 82 pp 57-59

[Story by Humberto Mandlate]

[Excerpts] Very well known in some circles in Maputo, Isaura is a young mother of two children who was divorced from her husband a little more than 3 months ago, after having abandoned the home in the middle of last year.

Only 21 years old, her face already displays a mixture of pleasure and boredom. Her deceptively lively eyes do not succeed in hiding a tired look, the result of consecutive nights without enough sleep. The slow but progressive deterioration of her body is disguised by colorful and unusual outfits which are different every day, and which frequently bring disdainful but envious murmurings and looks from her friends.

Zarita, the name she is known by in some circles, usually wears her hair tightly braided and adorned with more than a half-dozen long, fine strings with small, multicolored enamel beads on the ends. It is always a delight to see her during rush hour swinging along the streets of the lower part of the city with her hurried, but sure and well-measured step.

Since she is highly thought of among "people in high circles," as she tells her friends, Isaura found a job a short time ago with an important enterprise in the business district of Maputo. She receives a salary which, together with the frequently sizeable amounts she earns from other private "business," enables her to live alone comfortably in an apartment recently acquired under mysterious circumstances, in a wealthy neighborhood of the city.

At 18 years of age, Isaura's hand was requested in matrimony by a young official who had recently arrived in Maputo, where he was transferred from another province in the country.

Dispensing with the "formalities" that still precede matrimony in many families, Zarita got married a few months later.

The new couple went to live in the center of the city, in a spacious, nicely furnished apartment. Isaura took care of the apartment, always keeping it attractive. The young wife also showered affection on her spouse, and found him to be an attentive husband who was sensitive to his home.

One year after their wedding the couple had a son, and Isaura began receiving constant visits from her friends, former schoolmates on the pretext that they wanted to see the baby. They stayed for hours and talked, recalling past adventures and speculating on what this friend or that, with whom they had lost touch, was doing. These scenes were repeated week after week, almost always without the husband's presence, and gradually the friendships of the lady of the house became stronger. Months later, she too started going out occasionally to visit some of her closest friends. Often afternoons were furtively spent on more intimate visits, when she would leave her son in the unsatisfactory care of a domestic whom she persuaded her husband to hire after the birth of her child. When she would come home later, Zarita would always find a "satisfactory" explanation for each visit. Afterwards, while blabbering away to "entertain" her husband, she would prepare dinner, a dinner which increasingly left much to be desired. The change in Isaura's behavior was already very evident.

On a certain Saturday afternoon, a friend of Zarita's husband, an electrician by trade was repairing the electrical system in a house belonging to a colleague at work, a technical adviser living in Maputo.

When he finished his work, the electrician was invited by the lady of the house, who lived alone, to "have a drink." He accepted a cool drink, and was led to the parlor which was in a dark corner of the house. There, to his surprise, he saw Isaura, artfully ensconced in one of the easy chairs, listening very attentively to the "speaker" seated next to her, who was also a technical advisor working in the capital.

On the table in the center of the room were some bottles of "fancy" beverages and a platter filled with lavish, appetizing snacks.

Meanwhile, Isaura's clandestine "adventures" were multiplying, as her relationship with her husband became cooler. Eighteen months has passed since the wedding.

One evening as the couple was eating dinner, Zarita began talking about the latest "news" from Inter-Franca, while at the same time speaking on and on about the beautiful "clothes from abroad" that two of her friends had acquired recently from a "friend in the Diplomatic Corps." She went on to give a "critical" account of some of the "odysseys" these friends had experienced at "places only frequented by foreigners!" She also talked about rands and dollars, about the fancy cars that you could see in the city. Her husband listened to her without saying much but annoyed. That evening the dinner ended badly: at a certain point Isaura "exploded," openly provoking her spouse. She began by trying to persuade him, by way of advice, to develop activities that could provide foreign exchange! "Don't you see that today the metical is worthless?" she asked, convinced. In reply, her husband told her calmly that he was satisfied with the life he led and did not need to get involved in "compromising affairs."

Pretending to custom, the "offended" wife got up very early the next day.

She quickly got dressed and went and knocked on the door of the home of one of her best friends, who lived alone. She told her what had happened the night before. After a conversation which lasted half the morning, she returned home, only to leave again with her son and a suitcase of clothes and other personal articles. She was driven in a friend's car to her parents' home.

Isaura's husband tried a number of times to solve the conjugal "dispute," with no success, and finally gave up. But he still hoped to see his wife come back home some day. Isaura, however, decided to ask for a divorce immediately. With the help of some friends who were versed in the subject, she was able to bring suit seeking the dissolution of her marriage quickly before the courts.

Nevertheless, afraid of creating a scandal that could be harmful to her, she began living "hidden" in a "cousin's" house until the divorce became effective. She frequented places where it was highly unlikely that she would run into people she did not want to see. Encouraged by her "cousin's" experience, she was able to develop primarily nighttime activities that enabled her to live comfortably. In some homes she frequented she appeared at times with "attractive," apparently new, foreign clothes, which made her look very stylish.

One day, at the home of one of the "lovers," and taking advantage of his inebriation, Isaura began a search of the apartment. Greedily she hunted for "foreign currency" in all the corners, but did not find a singly penny. Instead, she stole a few women's undergarments and bottles of the rarest perfumes, among some other small articles belonging to the man's wife, who was then abroad spending the holidays in her home country. Later, even though he suspected her, he did not dare bring up this matter with Isaura.

At the "prestigious" parties in the middle of the week that she often attended with her "cousin," Zarita attracted lovers, hoping to gain something from them. At the end of the party she would be driven in fancy cars to her home where she submitted to the most humiliating "techniques" of carnal pleasure.

After the divorce, she decided to "get organized." She found a job and a place to live at her pleasure. Her two sons continued to be cared for by their grandparents.

Author's Note: This is fiction, but the story reflects one of the major social problems found in many urban centers in the country, and especially in the capital. I will, however, leave it up to the reader to determine the moral of the story.

9805

CSO: 4742/383

FEARFUL PEASANTS ABANDON RURAL AREAS

Beira DIARIO DE MOGAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Report by correspondent Daniel Cuambe]

[Excerpts] Mossurize--The 70 hectares that constitute the total area under production for the next agricultural campaign in Mossurize District, which have been minimally secure up to now, are inadequate to overcome the food problem in that region of Manica Province.

Members of the local political organization note that there could be a gradual improvement in this area, since the major problem causing the reduction in the areas under cultivation is the increasing flow of residents to the local government seats in light of the hostile situation.

Similarly, quite fertile land has been abandoned, which does not mean it is impossible to take steps to correct the current situation.

One of our informants described the strategy adopted: "We are mobilizing the people to devote themselves to producing goods to combat hunger directly and immediately, such as corn, and we are encouraging production by the family sector, which plays the most active part in solving the food problems of the local families. We are leaving other crops for a second phase."

Famine Lurking

Regarding long-range prospects, our informant added that if the strategy does not work, "we will soon see a famine situation."

Meanwhile, the seed has already been acquired for the next agricultural campaign, and the areas for agricultural production cooperatives have been mapped out, which is a significant step forward in carrying out the above-mentioned strategy.

"We are relying on the traditional local tools, since the state sector is not in any position to meet our requests. Besides, in one of the meetings of the FRELIMO Party Provincial Committee, it was decided that teams of draft animals would be distributed only to the better organized cooperatives," our informant told us.

BRIGADE COMMANDER ON ARMED BANDITS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] At a public meeting held recently in Manjacaze, the local population studied the most appropriate ways to combat armed bandits. The meeting was led by Capt Gregorio de Andrade, commander of the 8th Motorized Brigade, stationed in Boane.

Before the officer spoke, some individuals told about their experiences regarding the methods used by the bandits to seduce the population and about the way they operated.

At that time, a young man who had very recently seen his home destroyed by bandits in the locality of Macuacua said he would be very grateful if were given a weapon to take vengeance against those who had not only destroyed his home but had murdered his parents.

"I might die, but I would take at least one bandit down with me," said the youth.

Gregorio de Andrade began his speech with a detailed explanation of the nature and objectives of the armed bandits; he said they were trying to divide and conquer us by using slander and lies against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The obscurantist practices utilized by the armed bands were analyzed by the military officer. He said that neutralization of the actions of these evil-doers, who destroy vehicles, steal cattle and kidnap young people, basically depends on strengthening the unity of the people.

He called attention to sharper popular vigilance, declaring that "the success of our struggle to annihilate the bandits depends primarily on your contribution."

During the meeting Captain Andrade presented four individuals who had had ties with the armed bandits, including a merchant who supplied essential products to the enemy.

MOZAMBIQUE

POPULAR SUPPORT FOR ARMED BANDITS DENIED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Aug 82 pp 3, 12

[Text] The multinational news media, the familiar Western news agencies, whose mission it is to manipulate public opinion according to the needs of capitalism, say that the armed bandits in the pay of apartheid have the support of the people in their criminal actions on Mozambican territory.

They would have the outside world believe, trusting their chain of newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, that this is the case.

Obviously, a little reflection will lead anyone to conclude that such a theory cannot hold up! it is nonsense. Would the victim knowingly give shelter to his murderer? Only if coerced, and then only until the first chance he gets to do the skunk in!

The target of the armed bands, which is to say the target of the militarist policy characteristic of the Nazi-fascist paranoia of Pretoria, is our people, our country, and what the imperialist multinational news media print is for themselves and their bosses.

The truth is very different, and those who know the truth, who know whereof they speak because they experience it in the flesh and in their being, are our people. And they speak of it at work, in their homes and in the street; they recount it in sad detail through their own news media: The newspapers, magazines, cinema, television and radio of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Another very clear demonstration of the truth, as it is and as we experience it, was the mass rally on 25 August in the huge square of the Central Mozambique Railways in Beira, where the people of this city represented the people of Sofala Province in expressing total support for the 22 June address of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

At a certain point in the demonstration, Lt Gen Armando Emilio Gu buza, resident minister in Sofala, asked the 60,000 people present if they wanted to see some bandits. The immediate response came in unison, summing up the people's hatred for the thugs. "We want to see them," shouted the people.

Bandits captured by our Defense and Security forces were then shown to the people, and the people, bursting with anger, rushed at them. They had to be quickly removed, these Botha lackeys. We saw their eyes glassy with terror, their fear of the people, of us, of the people they say they want to liberate! How strange, to be afraid of those one is seeking to liberate.

Perhaps, in the midst of their panic, they perceived that they are actually no more than oppressors and that the people want to wipe them off the face of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Among the 50,000 people at the rally were many mothers, many fathers, uncles, brothers, cousins, grandfathers and other relatives and friends of the children, women and men of all ages who had been murdered by the armed bands.

What would have befallen the bandits presented there if they had been delivered to the people? Is there any doubt, knowing that our hatred of them and of those who finance, train, direct and arm them is so great that it knows no bounds?

6362

CSO: 4742/403

HIGH INCIDENCE OF FIRES QUESTIONED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 6 Jan 82 p 13

[Article by Albino Magaia]

[Text] Some time ago the entire building housing the personnel department of the Bank of Mozambique burned down. Documents, folders, files, everything was destroyed by the fire. The seriousness of the incident requires no further comment.

Near the burned building there had also been another serious fire in the buildings of another bank, the Standard Totta of Mozambique. Their records of deposits burned. The public was promptly informed that there would be no problem inasmuch as the bank possessed duplicate records.

Very well....

What were the causes of these fires? It was explained, as usual, that the most probable cause was a short circuit....

But the remarkable thing about these two cases is that it is not every day, every week or every month that we get news (in the world at large) about bank departments burning. The least we can ask banks to provide in the way of security is rapid, effective procedures for fighting fires. Bank security can hardly be limited to its vault.

As if these two cases were not enough, at the end of last year the telex exchange which burned. The capital city was then semi-isolated from the rest of the country and the world insofar as rapid and effective connections of this type were concerned. Most of the telex messages then began to arrive in postal boxes....

But the remarkable thing is that it is not every day, every week or every month that we hear talk (in the world at large) about telex headquarters burning down.

Once again there was talk of a short circuit....

Now, less than two weeks ago, another fire. This time in the central warehouse for medicines. This fire burned up pharmaceutical products which either cost the country very dearly or else came from generous gifts.

Sterilized gauze was the most damaged product, according to one of the persons in charge at the warehouse. He said that the operating rooms were going to be sorry over this loss.

There will have to be emergency imports and, until they arrive, disappointments are going to be enormous....

The remarkable thing is that it is not every day, every week or every month that there comes news (in the world at large) about medical warehouses being destroyed by fire.

But it happened here, in Maputo....

Now I have many reservations about these short circuits. If I am not mistaken, there have already been too many short circuits. Almost enough to convince us that electricity is something extremely dangerous to install in our buildings because of our underdevelopment....It would be better to go back to kerosene and candles--which do not give shocks or cause short circuits.

These disasters, in my opinion already too many, also prove that the security of our institutions still leaves much to be desired. Finally, what purpose are the fire extinguishers serving? Does every little fire have to result in a conflagration?

9972

CSO: 4742/388

PLEA FOR PLANNING IN SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentary by Mario Ferro: "And Until Then?"]

[Text] There are articles that could be produced in the-country and are not; not for want of manpower, since their production does not require any great technical skill. Nor is it for want of installed capacity, since we have, for instance, what we have come to call "little hand screw factories."

I speak of "little screw factories" to mean little family farm plots or (why not) little cottage industries, small industries or farm plots almost always dependent on South African pork, German fertilizer, Rhodesian seed or thread from Hong Kong.

These small factories could produce a certain type of article whose value may be insignificant but which would be very useful because it is so scarce--as the peasants say when they cannot put doors or windows on their new homes because there are no locks or hinges for sale on the market, locks and hinges that could be produced in our country but must be imported, that is, if such items were even considered in the plan of priorities, [which they are not], obviously, given our methods of action.

I am not defending our "hand screw factories" here, because I fully understand that although they could play a "historical role" at this time, they could never constitute a model for our development or a program for the socialist economy on which we could bet with any conviction.

Speaking of hinges and locks, I could also mention wrap-arounds, shoes, thimbles, soap, vegetable oil, fish hooks, glue and patches for bicycle inner tubes, along with many other needed articles.

Since we need these articles, we opt to import them as finished products instead of sending for the raw material and producing them in our factories, utilizing our installed capacity. With careful economy, it might be less expensive to acquire the raw material abroad than to purchase the finished product, thus saving on foreign exchange reserves which are so limited and such a headache to manage.

Hence the small manufacturing project, both in the country and in the city, is under acute and urgent consideration today. The National Conference of the FRELIMO Party, held some months ago, and the recent Ninth Session of the Central Committee, looking toward the Fourth Congress, gave great attention to this matter, which can be considered today as a major issue for national debate. In practice, some ministries have already begun to take action with small projects in mind, and in Gaza and Sofala, for example, the first steps are underway.

The small manufacturing project is important, because it will insure the intermediate phase until the great development projects which are now underway and which will guarantee true progress and real independence for the country begin to bear fruit, 6, 9 or 11 years from now.

Until that time, the country must survive.

People must satisfy their minimum needs. This is a necessity that poses a challenge to the new creative and productive capacity.

In the organization, the language and the mentality of the state apparatus there must be a place for the small projects, so that when someone shows up talking terms of dozens, hundreds or even thousands, instead of millions or billions, he will be heard out and his papers will not be consigned to the bottom of the drawer or shelved, gathering dust as time goes by.

6362

CSO: 4742/401

TRUCK FIRM MEETS GOALS DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Alexandre Pedro Chuire]

[Text] Camionagem de Mocambique [CM], a cargo transport company, fully met the goal set for the first half of this year and even exceeded it by 4 percent, the firm's director recently told our reporters.

He explained that this was made possible not only by the introduction of night shifts but also by the efforts of the workers themselves throughout the first 6 months of the year. Moreover, in recent days there has been an increase in local traffic, which enabled the company to transport more cargo over short distances.

Lack of Coordination in Some Sectors

Of the 40 trucks that constitute the CM fleet, 16 are currently out of service for want of spare parts and skilled maintenance crew to repair them. Despite this situation, the available vehicles are functioning well enough to insure that the company plan will be implemented.

Commenting on the matter, CM director Venancio Mazivila noted that the greatest problem at the moment has more to do with the lack of organization and coordination in some agencies than with transportation per se.

More specifically, he reported that certain sectors of activity request company vehicles to transport merchandise, although they are not yet sufficiently organized. When this happens, the trucks usually return empty, wasting fuel and materiel unnecessarily.

Cadre Training in Maintenance

CM recently held discussions with a Portuguese delegation from the cargo transport firm TRANSFEC, headquarters in Lisbon.

During the discussions, agreements were reached on various items of bilateral cooperation. Defined as the first phase of commercial exchange, according to Mazivila, was the rehabilitation of the inactive CM fleet, with manpower training provided for the purpose.

To this end, Portuguese technicians should arrive in Maputo within a few months to make a study, together with CM, of all the material needed to train the individuals who will be responsible for maintaining the truck fleet.

6362

CSO: 4742/404

REASONS LISTED FOR DROP IN SHRIMP CATCH

Difficulties Described

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Aug 83 pp 8-9

[Article by Isaac Alfandega]

[Excerpts] Since the final months of the first half of this year, shrimp fishing for export along the Zambezian coast (in the country's central zone) has been registering slightly lower rates than recorded in the same period last year. The boats that regularly fish off the coast often return without enough fish to meet the daily quota, a fact which their crews explain is the result of the normal cycle of dispersal of the shrimp beds because of climatic conditions.

The situation is having adverse effects on the progress toward achieving the goals established in the PEC/82 [Central State Plan for 1982], although efforts are planned to fill the gap.

Everything will depend on the results of a series of actions now being taken by EFRIPEL [Seafood Cold Storage Depot of Mozambique], a joint Mozambican-Japanese enterprise headquartered in Quelimane.

To implement the recovery program, EFRIPEL is already receiving significant assistance in acquiring fishing equipment, notably two new vessels supplied by Japan. This comes at a time when a change is expected in the weather picture, with the appearance on the surface of the select "giant" shrimp for export.

It is believed that the goals undertaken at this time will be met, particularly the attempt to exceed the quotas to make up for the rates in April, May, June and July, when the shrimp catch should have been very large, which was not the case, for reasons that also involved the constant rains that fell in the region.

Technical Details of Shrimp Dispersal

According to EFRIPEL director Anacleto Fernandes, the dispersal of the shrimp is a natural phenomenon that generally occurs every 6 months, according to varying season cycles that inevitably take deep sea fishing activity by surprise.

EFRIPEL Struggling to Package Shrimp

According to Fernandes, EFRIPEL is in danger of running out, within this month, of the necessary material to package the shrimp and lobster for export. The stock of cardboard and plastic bags to package the products has been exhausted.

In the director's opinion, the [situation] indicates negligence by some individuals in the [Foreign Trade] ministry who are still imbued with bureaucratic methods, since the case was channeled to them over a year ago.

In light of this impasse, and relying on its own means, EFRIPEL was forced to resort to other alternatives and took immediate measures to import the material directly, through a Japanese firm.

Statistics on Shrimp Catch

1981: 1,943 tons of shrimp caught in 1,788 [sic] days.

1982: 1,690 tons of shrimp caught in 1,827 [sic] days.

N.B. As can be seen, the above rates demonstrate a very large imbalance.

Fishermen's Resupply

Beira DIARIO DE MOÇAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Isaac Alfandega]

[Excerpts] EFRIPEL fishing crews are feeling the effects of an inadequate supply of essential products, such as cornmeal, cereals, beans, potatoes, soap, and meat.

The result is reflected in the decline in production.

For example, some ship crews frequently complain of physical weakness, signs of anemia, vertigo and indications of malaria, among other diseases which, when they occur aboard ship, force a return to port, affecting the economic-financial fortunes of the company.

"Assistance to the men at sea is, for us, a primary consideration. The fishermen are the people who guarantee our source of foreign exchange, and they deserve special attention," said Anacleto Fernandes. He added that "we feel it is urgent to give special dispensation to our workers' the Domestic Trade Ministry should begin to take this problem to heart and see it not just as part of a national situation but as a special case."

A simple interruption of work aboard ship which forces a return to port means an expenditure of 1,400 liters of gasoline, worth thousands of meticals (in foreign exchange). If we add the wages of the men and the wear and tear on equipment, among other factors, it represents a considerable amount of money lost.

This is obviously cause for concern.

Let us examine the picture for the first half of this year.

In the last 6 months, EFRIPEL has received only 55 percent of its consumption needs. The only products supplied in relatively significant amounts were rice (98 percent of EFRIPEL needs) and beef (83 percent of EFRIPEL needs).

6362

CSO: 4742/403

BRIEFS

HUGE ACCIDENT EXPENDITURES--The country could spend a billion meticals in the next 2 1/2 years on direct damages from traffic accidents unless basic measures are taken to halt the galloping escalation of disasters on our streets, according to an official study by a commission representing several government agencies. The estimate is based on the natural evolution of damages due to accidents reported in Mozambique in the 5-year period from 1975 to 1980. The figure is based on the fact that, along with the sharp escalation in traffic accidents, to an average of seven disasters with two fatalities per day, the cost of the damages has risen by about 123 percent in the last 4 years. According to the same source, to insure a halt to this escalation, it will be necessary to spend about 350 million meticals to acquire equipment and raw materials, to design projects and carry out public works, and also to organize the whole process involved in a vast education program and the regulation of traffic for the cities of Maputo, Beira and Nampula and their major access roads. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 82 p 10] [Article by Abel Faife] 6362

WFP DAIRY ASSISTANCE--Yesterday at the National Planning Commission in Maputo, an accord was signed between the National Directorate of International Cooperation and the WFP for a project in aid to development of the dairy sector in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The WFP will provide 7,213 tons of powdered milk and 2,404 tons of butter, to use in processing about 80 [sic] liters of reconstituted milk, yoghurt and "masse" in the dairy plants of Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, Lioma and Nampula. In addition to raising the average level of milk and dairy products, the sale of these products will serve to create revenues (about 418 million meticals), 80 percent of which will be invested to rehabilitate the state sector in the dairy industry. About 10 percent of the generated funds will be spent on distribution of free milk for consumption in schools, nurseries and previously selected social centers. The agreement for this aid project, which will begin in January 1983, was signed by Henny de Almeida Matos, for the National Directorate of International Cooperation, and by Ibrahim Sherif, acting representative of the World Food Program. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 82 p 10] 6362

USSR TRAINING FOR CARBOMOC--A group of workers from the firm CARBOMOC [Mozambique Coal Company] of Moatize left Friday for the Soviet Union, where they will attend various courses pertaining to their profession, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE has learned. In the USSR the CARBOMOC employees, numbering about 54, will be assigned to such courses as the chemistry of petroleum and gas, specialized courses in open-air mining operations, general electricity and electromechanics, among others. Another group of students is going to the USSR to attend cultural courses, notably theater arts, pursuant to the cultural cooperation accords between the two countries. The courses for the CARBOMOC employees will last from 4 to 6 years. As in the case of the cultural students, the CARBOMOC workers are being sent under the provisions of the technical accords between our country and the USSR. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 16] 6362

CSO: 4742/404

BRIEFS

PROPAGANDA AGAINST ABUJA MOVE--The Secretary to the Federal Government, Alhaji Shehu Musa has said that a powerful minority of the Nigerian population is behind the current propaganda against the movement of Federal Government to Abuja, the new federal capital. He was delivering a lecture titled "The Development of a New Capital--Problems and Prospects" at a public service lecture organised for senior officers in the Niger State Public Service in Minna yesterday. According to him, the orchestrated press propaganda was motivated by this powerful minority "who assume that it is against their financial or other interests for the seat of the Federal Government to move away from Lagos". Alhaji Shehu said the real intention of these people was to delay or if possible, prevent movement to Abuja now or in the future. He said these people viewed the Abuja project as grandiose, superfluous and wasteful, and an unnecessary dissipation of the much-needed resources which, according to them could be better invested in other sectors of the economy. What this "powerful" minority failed to realise, he said, was that the inadequacies of Lagos were there for anybody to see, adding that "Lagos is now literally suffocating from over-congestion due to lack of capacity for expansion". Experts, Alhaji Shehu continued, had even predicted that the cost of maintaining the city and bringing it to a standard that would make for a healthy environment, would soon have outstripped the cost of building a brand new capital.

[Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Aug 82 p 1]

CHADIAN REFUGEES SENT HOME--The last batch of more than 3,000 Chadian refugees residing in Gamboru in Borno State have now been repatriated. By last Friday afternoon, the last batch of about 400 of the Chadian refugees with all their belongings left Gamboru Ngala to Nd'jamena, the capital of Chad republic. The repatriation of the refugees from Gamboru was carried out by a special task force made up of the United Nations, Red Cross, Chadians and supervised by officials of the Federal Government. Speaking to the New Nigerian in Maiduguri at the weekend, a Federal Government official said that the repatriation was smooth. He, however said that a large number of the refugees had escaped into several parts of Borno State and were therefore not among those conveyed to their country. By December last year, at the height of the Chadian war, more than 20,000 Chadian refugees first settled in Maiduguri but were later camped at Gamboru Ngala by the Federal Government. It was reliably learnt that more than 400,000 Naira was spent on the feeding and accommodation of

the refugees in Gamboru only. Nigeria alone footed the bill for keeping its troops in Chad as part of the African peace keeping force in the Chad Republic. [Ibrahim Biu] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Aug 82 p 16]

MORE ON ABUJA--All projects in the Accelerated District Construction Plan (ADCP) site at the proposed new Federal capital, Abuja, will be ready by September 15, this year. The project controller, Mr Yakubu Okpanachi gave the assurance to President Shehu Shagari when he paid a one-day inspection tour of Abuja on Wednesday. He also said that the residential houses would be ready for occupation by the time the President moves to Abuja. President Shagari visited the parade ground where this year's National Day will be celebrated. He was told that work would be completed by mid-September, this year. Alhaji Shehu was also informed that the Presidential Stand when completed would accommodate 250 persons and the main car park stand would take 1,000 vehicles. The president further inspected the Government House, Presidential Complex, the North-West District and the Lower Usuman Dam where he had a private lunch before leaving for Lagos. [Sulaiman Gambari] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 82 p 1]

VILLAGE SAID INVADED--At least one person was killed and more than 50 houses were destroyed in a boundary clash last week between the people of Abaomage in Imo and Igbo-Ekureku in Cross River, the police said. A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), who visited the scene, reported that the incident, which occurred about 50 kilometres from Guep, rendered homeless many villagers in Igbo-Ekureku. The Clan head of Igbo-Ekureku, Chief Peter Egbe told NAN that the people of Abaomage invaded their village when his people had gone to the farm. He claimed that 22 of his people were either killed or missing and that about 100 houses were burnt while the invaders looted as well. Chief Egbe said that the invaders claimed that his people were trespassers on their own land. The Chief of Abaomage could not be reached for comment. A senior police officer in Cross River who headed the peace-keeping force in the area told NAN that one person from Igbo-Ekureku was killed. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 82 p 16]

PROJECTS ABANDONED IN RIVERS--Development projects worth more than 15 million Naira embarked upon by various committees appointed by the Rivers State Government in Ekpeye District of Ahoada Local Government of the state have been abandoned in the area as a result of alleged intra-party wranglings. The former district secretary of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) Chief Nelson Obile in the area told the New Nigerian at an interview in Ahoada recently. The intra-party squabbles, Chief Obile said has lasted for two years thereby causing the abandonment of the government projects and bringing about what he described as 'development harms' in the area. The former scribe regretted that the projects were just initiated by the committees nothing more and further described the situations as sabotage. The projects affected includes installation of water boreholes, the building of day care old centres, electricity projects, renovation of

school buildings, reconstruction of bad roads and agro-fisheries projects. He regretted that as a result of the constant intra-party squabbles in the area the decentralisation policy of the state government have become a failure in the area. He appealed to the members of the party to co-operate and consolidate themselves against the 1983 presidential elections in the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 82 p 16]

BENUE NPN BARS TELEVISION--The Benue State branch of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) has barred the NTA, Makurdi from covering its activities in the state. Announcing this to newsmen in Makurdi on Wednesday, the state Secretary of the NPN, Mr. T. Degarr, said the NTA had failed to televise various activities of the party in the state. He cited many instances where the NTA was allegedly present at his party's functions but failed to cover them. Mr. Degarr told newsmen that the NTA, Makurdi, would remain barred from covering the activities of the party in the state indefinitely. However, the General Manager of NTA Makurdi, Mr. A. Wakombo told the New Nigerian that the NTA was not invited by the National Party of Nigeria in the state to the news conference where the party's secretary announced the ban on his authority. He said he would not react to the secretary's announcement because the party had not communicated the action to his department and would therefore not take the news as correct until he was officially informed by the party. In a related development, Mr. Degarr gave a stern warning to all his party's members that the NPN would deal with any member who disrespected, abused or disobeyed the party's top members in all branches of the state. The secretary said the warning had become necessary because of the utterances of some of the party's leaders in Okpokwu Local Government and some other parts of the state. [Muhammed Salau] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Aug 82 p 15]

NAP WOULD CHANGE SYSTEM--The Nigerian Advance Party, (NAP), has a big surprise in the offing for its critics, so declared the protem director of research and publicity of the party in Kaduna State, Alhaji Abubakar Tomoh. Alhaji Tomoh was answering questions from newsmen at a press conference convened by the state's wing of the party in Kaduna. He added that NAP is all out to change the present system. He said "what is being practised now is government of the people but not government for the people". Alhaji Tomoh denied that NAP was a Yoruba party. Earlier on, the chairman of the state's wing of the party, Alhaji Hassan Abubakar, in an address read by Peter Ishaya, the wing's secretary general, asserted that NAP would not go into an alliance with any other political party. He said this was because NAP wants to evolve a functional, and purposeful government. Alhaji Abubakar said that all those interested in alignment have no direction of purpose whatsoever other than to defraud the nation. He regretted that some parties have refused to co-operate with FEDECO. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1780

RED CROSS DELEGATION VISITS USSR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] Moscow--A Red Cross delegation from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has journeyed to the Soviet Union. Among the members of the delegation are Maria Amelia Pinto da Costa, chairwoman of the society, and Maria Irene Neves Sequeira, secretary general. The delegation's objective is to obtain greater knowledge of the activity of the Red Cross, the life, work and culture of the Soviet people.

The delegation will observe the activity of the rank and file organizations of the Red Cross in the USSR in enterprises in Moscow and other cities. Its agenda includes meetings at the USSR Ministry of Public Health, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and a committee of Soviet women. The delegation's plans also include a visit to the Ukraine.

The first official visit was to the executive committee of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross [and Red Crescent] of the USSR where the delegation was received by Valeriy Baltiyskiy, chairman of the committee.

At the meeting held with that committee, there was harsh condemnation of the barbarous acts of the South African racists on the soil of the People's Republic of Angola where the blood of peaceful inhabitants is being spilled. The opportunity to contribute to the cessation of one more far-reaching aggression being carried out by the apartheid regime is an important objective facing the Red Cross societies.

It was emphasized that the present international situation with its increased threat of nuclear war demands that the national Red Cross societies of all countries struggle energetically and purposefully to strengthen peace among all peoples, against the arms race, against apartheid and racial discrimination. According to the parties present, the International League of Red Cross Societies and the "Red Cross and Peace" committee, created by that league, can and should add their support to the prevention of nuclear war.

8568

CSO: 4742/390

'BARONS' SAID TO LACK POLITICAL CLOUT TO OPPOSE DIOUF

Dakar AFRICA in French No 142 Jun 82 pp 19, 20

[Article by J.D: "In Senegal the Barons Have no Clothes"]

[Excerpt] Election Time 1983

However much confidence President Abdou Diouf inspired, the Senegalese had no choice but to realize that change would not occur by miracle, especially since the head of state, a strict and upright man, far from indulging in facile demagoguery, made no secret of his intention of honoring to the extent possible the political contract established between his predecessor and the Senegalese people.

The latter had to get used to the idea that real change would come about only when Abdou Diouf was appointed to leadership of the state by the will of the majority of the Senegalese. Only then, released from the moral obligation that he had contracted with his predecessor by agreeing to succeed him, would President Abdou Diouf be in a position to act entirely according to his own ideas and to respond fully to the hope that so many Senegalese placed in him.

Since the election date left time for reflexion, the opposition groups did not waste the opportunity of using the time until the presidential election to fulfill their role. Bearing in mind the hope that the new head of state had raised, they are careful not to make him personally an issue. They are craftily stressing present difficulties, for which they attribute all responsibility to President Senghor's policies, the very ones that his successor cannot or will not repudiate. In so doing, they are trying to undermine the confidence that the Senegalese people show for him, by presenting him, particularly, as prisoner of a system, a team, and a party whose share of responsibility in the present situation is, indeed, hard to deny.

Abdou Diouf Prisoner?

Hence this idea of "barons" whose influence the opposing groups take pleasure in characterizing as so strong that they reportedly prevent Abdou Diouf from meeting the expectations of his countrymen. They do not deny the qualities of the man, but they insist on the fact that he will be incapable of using them, so great is the power of the system to which he belongs.

It should come as no surprise that the opponents should have been joined by all those who actually derived advantages from the system and who cannot help but be alarmed by the change personified by Abdou Diouf. A change which at best will mean the end of their privileges.

Hence a mass of strategies, some public and legal, others underhanded and secret, using the basest methods to discredit the head of state's closest circle of associates, with the sole aim of persuading the Senegalese that he does not deserve their confidence or that he will not be in a position to respond to it.

That amounts to ignoring, deliberately or not, the fact that in Senegal at this time the president of the republic, whatever sort of man he may be, once he has managed to gain the trust of the people, has at his disposal power that many heads of state throughout the world would envy.

What Barons?

Indeed, there presently exists in Senegal no political power of denominational, regional, or ethnic origin capable of thwarting that of the head of state. Even though there are religious leaders, and no better example may be cited than the caliph of the Mourides, they mean, like true men of God, to exercise only their spiritual power. The head of state would have to have behaved unworthily in their eyes, either by endangering the nation or by trying to stop the Senegalese from performing their spiritual duties, for these pious men to interfere in political matters. It is obvious that this is not the case with President Abdou Diouf; on the contrary, there is every indication that he has managed to gain the confidence of the religious leaders.

It is well known that Senegal is probably the only country in Africa in which the ethnic question does not present the slightest problem. On one hand, because of the predominance of the Wolof ethnics, and on the other because of extensive blending of the different groups that compose the Senegalese nation. The use of Wolof as a common language throughout the country is the most obvious evidence of this.

Though there exist special interest groups in Senegal, it is hardly conceivable that they could serve as a basis for political action, which in any case would of necessity have only limited influence. Consequently nobody can claim some ethnic tie and use it to oppose the plans of the head of state.

The same goes for regionalism, of which the real significance is often basically ethnic, which could not be the case in Senegal. In any case, the policy toward politics is so firmly rooted in the customs of the Senegalese people that it dooms politicians to state of dependency that does not encourage strong support from voters. The latter give their trust to men of national stature, and demand material proofs from others; that is what makes any regional political career so hard.

The lack of support for their elected representatives explains the inertia of voters whenever one of them is eliminated by the central power. Even those who seem the most popular or the most powerful -- and a recent example is a reminder -- soon find themselves alone!

As for men said to enjoy nation-wide support, or who could get it, we know few in Senegal at present, with the exception of a certain Sheik Anta Diop, who is quite the opposite of a "baron," or persons such as Messrs Valdiodio Ndiaye [as published] and Sheik Fall who are no more "barons" than he, and who, moreover, are genuine friends of President Abdou Diouf.

It is plain to see. There are no "barons" in Senegal. Or, at least, those adorned with this title do not have enough political strength to oppose Abdou Diouf, either as head of state or as secretary general of the Socialist Party. Their power exists only in the imagination of those who have personal reasons for fearing change. To paraphrase Voltaire, the barons have no clothes. Who would be afraid of men with no clothes? Certainly not the one who was able to react with demonstrated promptness and effectiveness in Gambia? If he is elected to leadership of the state in 1983, Abdou Diouf will have the necessary political latitude to take control and to implement the platform that he will have presented to the people. The future will reveal how good the platform really is.

12149

CSO: 4719/1186

BRIEFS

PIONEERS' SOLIDARITY WITH WORLD YOUTH--Another exercise in international solidarity with foreign youth came to an end at the beginning of this week when two Pioneers returned home from the Second World Children's Assembly in Bulgaria. Lamberte Sinon, 14, from Glacis School, Alain Prudence, 15, of Belonie School, and their instructor, Beryl Maillet, said they were very satisfied with the 10-day assembly through which they had gained much experience to share with their fellow comrades in the Pioneer youth movement. The Pioneers spent most of their time in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, at the Palace of Culture, where they took part in many cultural activities, including singing, poetry recitals, concerts and excursions. It was the first Seychellois delegation to take part in the Assembly, which brought together 12,000 children from 157 countries who were interested in culture. Towards the end of the assembly Seychelles was among ten countries chosen to take part in a party during which a group of hard-working Bulgarian youths were given awards. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Sep 82 p 1]

CUBAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION--Economic co-operation talks have started here between a Seychelles Government delegation and a five-strong technical and commercial mission from Cuba. Led by Export Director Serrelcio Rodriguez, the team is made up of experts in construction, philately, printing and other fields. A general meeting with senior officials from the Finance and Industry, and Education Departments, the National Commodity Company, the Housing Development Corporation and Works Enterprises was held on Tuesday. Over the next two weeks the Cuban team will meet each department and enterprise separately for detailed talks on a wide range of issues. Known subjects of the meetings will be prefabricated building materials, the chemical and tourism industries, musical instruments, educational aids, book printing, agriculture and trade. The Cubans, who arrived on Monday, are expected to wind up their visit on September 13. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Sep 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/1923

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSAILS MENGISTU

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — The SDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued this week a statement commenting upon a speech recently delivered by the Head of the Abyssinian regime, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Following is the full text of the statement:

«The Somali Government has noted with grave concern the statement made by Mengistu on 12 September, 1982, on the occasion of the so-called anniversary of the fascist regime of Abyssinia.

Mengistu has released a statement to the French news agency (A.F.P) in June, this year that he is prepared to hold talks with Somali President, Major Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre. The Somali Government welcomed idea for peace talks in the interest of stability and peace in the region and returned the ball on Mengistu's court, in gi-

ving him a free hand to fix the date and the venue. However, to our surprise, on July 1st, 1982, Mengistu embarked on the invasion of Somalia which has been subjected to continued mechanised attacks on land and air on the part of the Ethiopian armed forces supported by foreign interventionist forces, which in our estimation is purely a naked and unwarranted aggression directed to undermine the sovereignty and independence of the Somali Democratic Republic. Under these circumstances of unjustified aggression, in violation of the United Nations Charter and the tenets of international law, the Somali Government on its part has taken all measures necessary for the guarantee of its independence, national unity and sovereignty.

This being the situation of the crisis in the Horn of Africa, instead of looking to peace overtures, Mengistu declared on the 8th anniversary of his fascist regime that he has set plans for tripling the armed strength of his regime with more arms and equipment from the Soviet Union and with the support and financing of Libya, a clear signal of the continuation of the war of aggression, and of further deterioration of the situation in the Horn of Africa on the pretext of the strategic importance of the area, thus serving Soviet geo-political strategy in the Red Sea, the Gulf and Indian Ocean

On the belligerent intentions of Mengistu and his foreign supporters, we are certain that their wanton acts of aggression which aim at endangering the existence of the Somali people will no doubt be repulsed by the Somali Armed Forces and people. Mengistu, in waging war against Somalia, intends to cover his internal problems by diverting the attention of the oppressed Ethiopian people to uncalled-for aggression. However, the Somali people will never

allow their sovereignty and independence to be undermined by Mengistu, the Soviet Union and their allies.

Now, as a result of the acts of continued aggression inside Somali Territory a tragic and dangerous situation currently prevails. The most basic and fundamental human rights of people's are trampled upon by the use of brutal military force. The Soviet Union and Libya have supplied and continue to arm Ethiopia with more than \$ 3 billion worth of massive armament, well beyond the requirements for normal defence of the beneficiary State, both in terms of quantity and level of sophistication coupled with deployment of foreign forces. Mengistu and a superpower have deliberately escalated the war of aggression, heightened tension and dangerous confrontation.

Indeed, there are high stakes in this case since the outcome of the present on-going war inside Somali Territory will in the long run have far reaching impact upon the future destinies of the people of Western Somalia, neighbouring countries and the region as a whole.

The Abyssinian regime is the sole source of violence and instability in the region as Mengistu's activities militarize and internationalize problems of his creation. In a region whose primary needs are of economic development, Mengistu is compounding existing problems by encouraging armed insurrection of aggression against Somalia.

We seek the understanding and cooperation of African and other friendly states in order to achieve political solutions to the crisis of the Horn which take account of all the relevant factors, including the right to self-determination of the people of Western Somalia. Only in this way can there be an end to strife and the restoration of peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. Somalia need not emphasize the fact that just and lasting settlements of local conflicts are the best Remedies, not the destabilizing presence of surrogate military forces in the area.» The statement concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVES MUSTER FORCES TO WIN PARYS BI-ELECTION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Tony Weaver: "Last Tango in Parys"]

[Text] For the ruling National Party, the by-election in November looks like being its Last Tango in Parys.

All the signs point to a victory for Dr Andries Treunicht's Conservatives in this Free State seat.

With the shockwaves of the Germiston District provincial by-election still rattling around the corridors of South African power, the pace is picking up for the next contest.

This time the scene has shifted from the urban sprawl of Germiston to the rolling maize fields of the northern Free State.

It could give the Conservative Party (CP) its first elected seat in Parliament.

The tranquil riverside constituency of Parys has political borders reaching out over the Free State veld to little villages like Vierfontein, Bothaville, Viljoenskroon, Vredefort and Wesselsbron.

Like any other Free State dorp situated on the main highway between Johannesburg and Cape Town, it has its fair share of roadhouses (15 on the short strip of road bypassing the town centre) and more than a fair share of estate agents.

Residents will tell you that the only thing that ever changes in Parys are the handful of traffic lights--and that's the way they like it.

Change is not something that is welcomed in a place like Parys, where the majority of the 13 000-odd voters are either retired or very close to retiring age and the remainder, with few exceptions, are small entrepreneurs and maize farmers.

Scandal

Although, admittedly, some changes are taking place.

The local bookshop's display window is filled with copies of a book which can be bought only by people over the age of 18 and with Andre Brink's recently unbanned novel, "Kennis Van Die Aand".

Last year the town was rocked by scandal when the meises from the local high school got themselves involved in some very un-Parys-like antics.

But the Vaal River keeps on flowing westward and the maize farmers still moan about the way they are treated by the Government.

From now until November, when the by-election will probably take place, the sleepy town is going to be inundated with imported political operators buzzing in to say their piece.

Dr Willie Kotze used to be the National Party Member of Parliament for the area, but then he was appointed to BophuthaTswana as an ambassador.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) steadily decreased his majority in the last two general elections.

In 1977 he cruised home with 7 750 votes to the HNP's 353--a 7 397 majority.

In 1981 the HNP seized 3 056 votes to Dr Kotze's 6 445, drastically reducing his majority to 3 389, making Parys decidedly marginal.

In 1981, Dr Piet van der Dussen, a former economist with the militant National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo), was the HNP's candidate.

He has again been nominated by the HNP this year.

And here comes the twist in the Parys tale.

The CP candidate is the dynamic Pretoria advocate, Mr At van Wyk, who stood for the HNP in Koedoespoort in 1970.

Informed sources in Parys said the CP had made "a strong approach" to the HNP candidate, Dr Van der Dussen, to switch sides and stand for them instead.

However, although the sources said Dr Van der Dussen had carefully considered the offer, it is clear the CP thought better of carrying through their plan which would have irrevocably shattered any hopes of Rightwing unity in the short-term future.

The prospect of a CP victory is a very real one.

Two weeks ago the CP made Parys history.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mrs Betsie Verwoerd, Mr Daan van der Merwe (the CP's Free State leader) and former Parys MP and Parliamentary Speaker, 86-year-old Mr Henning Klopper, drew the town's biggest political crowd in the past four decades.

The NP itself is in a state of considerable disarray in the area.

Five hopefuls put themselves forward for the party's nomination as the by-election candidate, an unusual break with party discipline.

The party finally settled on Mr Pikkie Maree, one of the area's MPCs as their candidate.

Proud

It may be the subject of jokes, but make no mistake--Parys is proud of its association with the French capital.

The town's logo is set against a Tricolour background and a mini-Eiffel Tower stands near one of the local hotels.

But for the NP, the memory of Parisian history may not be all that comfortable.

Wasn't that where the Bastille was stormed?

CS0: 4700/1924

CP-HNP OPEN CONFLICT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Aug 82 p 19

[Article by David Breler: "Open War As CP Lays Down Gauntlet"]

[Text] It was like the ambassador of one country, observing all the diplomatic niceties, cordially delivering the declaration of a war to end all wars to the ambassador of another country.

The war in question is the one now openly declared between the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party. At stake is the support of the rightwing white voters of South Africa.

Like most declarations of war, it followed a series of peace offers.

The latest peace offer was made by the HNP last week when it offered the CP a pact for the forthcoming series of by-elections.

The HNP proposal was that it contest Parys and Walvis Bay as well as the possible by-election in Rustenburg. It offered the CP Stellenbosch and possible by-elections in Virginia, Standerton and Randfontein.

This pact offer was covered in confusion when the CP general secretary, Mr A C van Wyk, denied his party had received it.

But despite this denial the CP's executive committee considered

the HNP offer at a meeting in Pretoria on Saturday and made its decision.

One block away from the CP offices, the HNP was winding up its annual congress at the Pretoria City Hall.

When the congress ended the HNP general secretary, Mr Louis Stofberg, remained in the city hall foyer waiting for the CP delegation to deliver its answer.

Shortly before 4 pm a car bearing Mr van Wyk, Mr Tom Langley, the CP MP for Waterkloof, and Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the CP MP for Lichtenburg, drew up outside.

Out stepped Mr van Wyk and Mr Langley. They slowly made their way up the steps and handed a note to Mr Stofberg.

After a few courteous exchanges they left, leaving Mr Stofberg to read the note to a small group of HNP supporters and Pressmen.

Like many declarations of war, the statement began by expressing a desire for peace.

The first paragraph read: "The CP is con-

vinced that in the national interest it is necessary to bind the conservative vote together and goes forward to work towards that."

Then followed the declaration of war. The statement continued: "The result of the by-election in Germiston District demonstrated

beyond all doubt that the CP, only five months after its formation, can form the alternative government for South Africa.

"The principles and policy of the CP were formulated and accepted by its congress, its highest authority, and are not negotiable.

The Old HNP Is Dying Hard

This party with this policy offers a political home for all well-intentioned conservatives from all language groups in South Africa.

"The executive committee of the CP has taken note of a proposal from the HNP in connection with the coming by-elections in which they demand for themselves two of the three possible conservative seats.

"This demand, seen in the light of the statements, attitudes and conditions of the HNP leadership and mouthpiece, make the proposal unacceptable.

"The result of Germiston District proved that the CP can win."

The war will commence in Parys where the HNP put up its best Free State performance last year.

The three-cornered fight among the National Party, the CP and the HNP will be a battle within a battle. The right wing will battle to take over from the NP while the CP and the HNP will battle for supremacy within the right wing.

Mr Stoffberg predicts that in future elections many current CP MPs will lose their seats to the HNP, including practically all the Plateland representatives.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party leadership has made an effort in recent years to moderate the party's extremist image — but some HNP diehards do not seem to have received the message.

This was evident at the HNP annual congress which ended in Pretoria on Saturday. It was the party's 13th congress and this could prove an unlucky number as the HNP prepares to battle to the death with the booming Conservative Party.

A notable feature of HNP leadership in the past few years has been the gradual disappearance of racial insults and the use of derogatory racial language.

But for many voters, the HNP retains its image of vicious extremism which the party may never live down.

Several delegates to the congress used the old racial slurs and hurtful language, once the hallmark of the party but now something it is trying to forget.

One of the most extreme speeches was generally censured by other delegates, although it received scattered applause.

The speaker said blacks who entered

white areas must be sterilised. Those already in white areas must be limited to having two children each.

Indians should be repatriated to India and should not be allowed to have more than one child so that the local Indian people would "die off" in 50 years.

The speaker was old and embittered, but even among the younger party members, extremist views were voiced.

Mr Jaap Leeuwner, an HNP Pretoria city councillor, suggested that blacks found loitering at night in white areas should be given corporal punishment.

Mr Joseph Chirole, the HNP candidate in the recent Sunnyside municipal by-election

in Pretoria, said whites should be compelled to serve on vigilante groups to enforce black curfews in white areas.

The message of the HNP congress could be this: the average conservative voter might find little to choose between the HNP and CP policies — which are both racist.

But while conservatives might still find it difficult to vote for the HNP because of its old image, the CP appears to them as new and innocent.

The reward for the HNP after 13 bitter years in the wilderness could be defeat by the CP, which chose the right time to break from the National Party — when the right-wing backlash against the Government neared its peak.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC'S UN REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 Sep 82 p 13

[Interview with Makatini Mfamtuthi, ANC's UN representative, by Pape Marcel Sene and Jean Achade: "'ANC's Struggle Has Reached a Crucial Stage,' According to ANC's Chief UN Representative"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] ANC's chief UN representative, Mr Makatini Mfamtuthi, is now staying in our country.

During the interview he gave us, he stated that diplomatic action is just as important as "armed propaganda" to overcome a hard-line and machiavelic system.

The ANC official, who allies soundness of reasoning and diplomatic tact with militant commitment, also deplored the inadequacy of the assistance received from African countries.

[Question] As far as diplomacy is concerned, what is the situation of ANC's struggle against apartheid?

[Answer] ANC is represented by some 30 offices throughout the world, including countries who collaborate with South Africa. Germany, Italy, France are inviting us. We appreciate this as a sign that they are taking a stand. It shows that they have become aware that the fall of the South African regime is unavoidable.

Therefore, ANC is forming direct connections with countries that used to align themselves on South Africa. These come on top of the assistance already supplied by the OAU, the nonaligned movement and Scandinavian countries.

We should also add the UN condemnation of apartheid as a crime against humanity, the recognition of ANC as the authentic representative of the South African people, and the legitimacy of our struggle, including armed struggle, to enable the people to seize power and create a state.

Our campaign for the suspension of South Africa from the United Nations has also been a success. In the past 10 years, we did not insist to have it excluded, but we shall renew our attacks. All this in spite of the veto from the United States, who find themselves increasingly isolated.

[Question] Would you say that the present French attitude is positive?

[Answer] Yes. With the new government, a dialogue is possible. France is now committing itself to isolating South Africa. However, the French government believes that we should not be hasty. We count on the support of certain African countries, like Senegal, to persuade France to go further. Support should not be only moral support.

[Question] Do you feel that African countries are providing ANC with the moral and logistic aid it requires for its struggle?

[Answer] Yes. But this is far from being all we need. We could quote President Senghor who said that Africa's aid to ANC was ridiculously small. That was 10 years ago. It is still true today.

The ANC's struggle has reached a crucial stage. To appreciate the importance of that stage, all you need to know is that this is a struggle against the most fascistic elements there is, who have huge financial means at their disposal and use sophisticated weapons, including the bomb, and who receive aid from most Western countries whose superprofits in South Africa are at stake.

The ANC finds itself in the vanguard of the struggle that we must lead against fascism, especially when it assumes the right to intervene in several African countries, for instance in Seychelles and in the states of the region. We do not need men, but arms and equipment.

[Question] Do you think that African countries are sincere in their relations with you? You do know that some of them maintain trade relations with South Africa?

[Answer] We must make a distinction: these countries fall into two categories. There are some who have no choice. For instance, Lesotho, Swaziland and even Mozambique. These are countries whose economies are tied to trade with South Africa. It would be suicidal if they were to break these relations.

We are pleased to see that they have gathered within SADEC (Southern African Economic Development Countries) to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.

There is another group of countries who have no reason for maintaining trade relations with South Africa.

There was a time when people did not believe in the ANC's struggle. Now that the balance of power has changed, our struggle is receiving more effective support.

[Question] What do you mean when you say that the balance of power has changed?

[Answer] Let me explain. At the time of Portuguese colonization, Angola and Mozambique were used as buffer states by the South African regime in its struggle against ANC and SWAPO. Rhodesia played the same part. The accession of these three countries to independence and SWAPO's victory gave our people's morale a boost.

As a result of the Soweto massacres in 1976, the young began to side with ANC and join its military wing, "Unkonto We Sizwe" (the nation's spearhead). Cells are being created in the country, and ANC is carrying on a form of struggle called armed propaganda.

Our operations are directed at strategic economic and military facilities (power plants, military bases, oil depots, processing plants, etc).

No week goes by without our launching at least one operation. While I was here, our men entered barracks. Three weeks ago, they attacked a French-built nuclear power plant. This was to demonstrate against cooperation in the nuclear field. In the past few months, we have multiplied attacks against oil depots to make international public opinion sensitive and favorable to an oil embargo.

So, we avoid attacks against civilians. No highjacking, no bombing, no kidnapping. Why? Because we avoid easy targets. And for several other reasons. The first is that we are aware of the propaganda to which our people is now subjected, about the superiority of the white army. We want to gain our people's confidence.

Then, we want to show the Whites that the regime cannot protect them. A year ago, we attacked the largest military basis on the continent, the "Voortrekehoogte," and made considerable damage. Another attack deprived Pretoria of electricity for 48 hours. A CIA report just issued recognizes the virulence of ANC's attacks and their efficiency.

The last reason for these attacks is to show the international community that we are confronting state terrorism. This regime will attack civilians, even when they demonstrate peacefully. The impact of these attacks is underlined by the minister of Defense's statements, who said that South Africa cannot win this war. Then, they used methods which had not been used even during World War II: they mobilized people aged 15 to 60. They even went further to try and find a solution.

In a first stage, they designed a policy which consisted in creating Bantustans and tribal armies that were to be used against ANC. Then, somewhat less restrictive measures were directed at Indians and South African Coloreds. This was intended to divide the people. For, until then, ANC had met with extraordinary success and had rallied the Coloreds and the Indians, and even some white democrats to its project of a society ruled by a black executive committee.

When the international community rejected the Bantustan policy, they created Swaziland. This is a military and political maneuver to make a buffer state of that country and also to get rid of one million inhabitants who live in this "state." By electing several "independent states," they also want to create a white South Africa and a native South Africa that will be used as

a manpower reservoir. In a third stage, Swaziland would become an ally of the South African regime against ANC. There is also another maneuver which consists in saying: "We must negotiate." That is because they are afraid. They hope the ANC will accept. But we believe that the struggle has not begun yet. This is only a preliminary stage.

[Question] You are not considering negotiating?

[Answer] We might consider it if they are serious. Prior to any negotiations, the following conditions must be fulfilled. 1. Liberation of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela. 2. Unconditional return of all the exiled. 3. The end of all restrictions affecting residents. 4. Legalization of all political organizations. 5. Renunciation to the Bantustan policy. 6. Recognition of the principle of universal suffrage for all people, of all colors.

[Question] Do you share the contact group's optimism as to the issue of negotiations on Namibia?

[Answer] All this is a brainwashing campaign intended to beguile international public opinion and realize the South African plan. They say South Africa is ready to negotiate. Why are they inclined to do so all of a sudden?

Well, they want to overthrow the Angolan government and install a non-representative government, liquidate SWAPO and impose a neo-colonialist solution in Namibia. So, they offered 10 bases to UNITA and when, under the pretext of going after SWAPO guerrillas, they arrest civilians, they hand them over to Savimbi. They even revived the FNLA.

With UNITA forces in the south, FNLA forces in the south, it is plain that an invasion is in the making, an invasion similar to the recent invasion of Lebanon by Israel.

[Question] One of the points on which negotiations on Namibia's independence are stumbling has to do with the South African and U.S. demands that Cuban troops leave Angola before South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia. Do you think there is a relation between the Cuban presence and Namibia's independence?

[Answer] None at all. A 1966 UN resolution stated that South Africa's presence was illegal and that it should withdraw from Namibia. This is a decolonization problem which has nothing to do with the legitimate presence of troops from a country whose help was requested.

South Africa has not given up its intention of invading Angola. When the United States say that, they rally South Africa's position in telling the Cubans: "Move out of the way and make room for me." This is a detail which U.S. newspapers forget to mention.

Fortunately, the Cubans are there, otherwise South Africa would have invaded Angola. We must recall the part played by Henry Kissinger on the eve of South Africa's invasion of Angola. He had promised U.S. support to the South

African leaders. But there was no such support, thanks to the refusal of the U.S. Congress, following the "Clark amendment." Prime Minister Botha and the minister of Defense have not forgotten and want to get even. Kissinger is the enemy number one of the African people.

[Question] Some point out that the prolongation of the South African conflict would be profitable to Moscow. This would justify its presence in the region? What is your opinion?

[Answer] Moscow came back onto the scene when the United Nations condemned South Africa and asked for the help of third countries. They give us weapons. They are our friends. Why is everybody against us? Why could not we have friends?

Besides, Moscow is not the only one to help us; most of the help we get comes from Sweden and, that, nobody mentions.

[Question] Then, what is the justification for Moscow's passivity in front of the Lebanese tragedy?

[Answer] The Soviet Union could not help divided countries, and this is why we deplore the division which prevails within the Arab League.

[Question] What do you think of the OAU crisis?

[Answer] We must overcome this stage as soon as possible. The future of the continent is at stake. Africans must be vigilant and pragmatic. Without the OAU, none of ANC and SWAPO's diplomatic successes would have been possible.

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CSO: 4719/1407

SANTAM INSURANCE REFUSES TO HONOR CLAIMS OF 'KRUGER' SURVIVORS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Bennie Van Delft]

[Text] Bitter dispute has broken out between South African seamen and the Santam Insurance Company over claims by survivors of the ill-fated frigate President Kruger.

"Their sales pitch was based on their South African patriotic image and we fell for it — now they're haggling over payments," said an angry naval officer at Simons-town this week.

Most of the 177 survivors of the President Kruger, which sank earlier this year with the loss of 16 men, were covered by a group scheme concluded between the South African Navy and Santam.

The scheme, which gave the insurance company exclusive access to navy personnel, involved a Multiplex policy insuring the men's clothing and other personal belongings.

But now the sailors stand to lose tens of thousands of rands through a technicality.

Santam insists that its policy covered losses "at home".

The navy argues that the ship was in fact "home" for many of the 193 crewmen, who kept all their possessions on board.

Many of the sailors suffered personal losses far in excess of R1 000 when the President Kruger went down.

The lost possessions range from watches, jewellery, tailor-made uniforms and other clothes to expensive items like hi-fi sets, portable televisions, radios, and cameras.

When the seamen lodged their full claims with Santam, the company refused in

many cases to pay any damage in excess of R500 — the limit imposed on losses away from home.

"It was a matter of take it or leave it," said Warrant Officer Donald Bland.

"I claimed R948 and received a cheque for only R490.

"Their attitude really shocked me, especially after our ordeal.

"We went through hell when we had to abandon ship to save our lives.

Freezing sea

"We had no other choice but to jump into the stormy, freezing sea, clinging to a liferaft for several hours before being rescued."

Santam's strict treatment of its President Kruger policy-holders contrasts with that of other insurance companies which have been prompt to settle claims from President Kruger sailors.

Warrant Officer Barry van der Merwe, one of the sailors who "lived" almost permanently on the President Kruger, said:

"I submitted my claim for R1 250 three weeks after the disaster on February 18 and I am still waiting for my money.

"Fellow-seamen who were insured with Incorporated General Insurances (IGI)

were paid out within a day or two for the loss of their belongings.

"Some claimed more than R1 000 and they all received the full amount without any questions being asked."

Mr Jan Hagen, senior manager of Santam's Cape Town branch, claimed that the fuss was the result of the sailors not reading their policy properly.

"There is a clause which limits our liability to an amount of R500 where personal belongings are lost while away from home.

"Under normal circumstances the holder of an ordinary home-owner's policy would not be entitled to claim damages if the loss occurred anywhere else than at his specified address.

"The sailors can actually count themselves lucky that we included all-risk coverage for an amount of R500.

"If it had not been for this, they would have received no compensation whatsoever."

Some seamen who did give the President Kruger as their "home address" would be paid in full, said Mr Hagen.

However, a senior naval officer at Simonstown said they had gone to great lengths to explain to Santam that a large number of sailors lived permanently

aboard the ship and had only a nominal "land address".

Mr Peter Self of IGI confirmed this week that his company had paid all the claims within days.

"Some of the claims were as high as R3 000. We did not quibble with the men, as there was nothing to assess.

"It is not our policy to try to save money on occasions like this," he said.

Mr W A Rutherford, a general manager of Commercial Union, confirmed that his company had handed over a life insurance cheque for R26 000 within 24 hours after the disaster.

"We cut all red tape to help the families of the victims," he said.

Mr Mike van Greunen, general manager of the Old Mutual, said his company had paid out more than R100 000 in life insurance within weeks of receiving claims.

The navy is now in the process of switching to another insurance company with a similar scheme, but an official spokesman denied this week that the Kruger dispute had any bearing on the change.

The other company is offering a better deal, he said.

CSO: 4700/1924

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN PRAISED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] WE CAN only salute the letter-writing campaign by Amnesty International against regimes that detain political prisoners without trial, which sometimes results in their dying during such harrowing periods of detention.

Venda has become the latest target of the letter campaign, concerning the death of the Lutheran lay preacher who died under the most detestable circumstances in a police cell in Sibasa.

The letters are addressed to Chief Patrick Mphephu, the Minister of Justice, Chief J R Rambuda, the commanding officer of the Venda national forces, Brigadier Tshikhakhisa Malulaudzi, and Attorney General Mr J D Visser. The letters refer to the inquest held into the death of Mr Tshifhiwa Mufhe in Sibasa on July 20.

Mr Mufhe, a 29-year-old preacher, was among a group of people arrested after an attack on a Sibasa police station at the end of October, 1981. He died on November 12, only two days after his arrest.

The inquest found, the letters state, that Mr Mufhe was beaten to death by two security policemen who were interrogating him,

Captain Mutjupphei Ramaligela and Sergeant Phumula Mangaga.

The letters say these men should be prosecuted or the charges should be laid against them.

The letters come mostly from France and West Germany, and contributions came from Switzerland, Britain, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand and Ireland.

Another Amnesty International campaign is aimed at the Transkei and is still going strong. Our interest is not merely sparked because it is expected that the letters may be effective enough to change the minds of demagogues. We are also interested in the kind of airing, the publicity that is kept alive and the debate about such dreadful issues, which are all too easily forgotten.

The men who are behind these acts of violence and inhumanity should be placed in the public's eye for as long as they continue their undemocratic behaviour. We are sure that Amnesty International will soon be searching out other targets. We have places such as the Ciskei in mind. We are aware that our own country is also considered a target.

The world got some bitter lessons from people such as Hitler and his Nazis, when acts of unbelievable brutality were met with a dreadful

silence. The world is not going to forget that lesson easily, and that is just as well. Tyrants and others who get power-drunk often become even worse when their acts are not challenged. They believe they have an infallibility that goes unchallenged, and some of them, if they do not go insane first, actually believe they are doing the right things.

Such people must be stopped with every available means at the disposal of civilised nations.

Whether the campaign will stop these insane people from their terrible acts is a moot point. What is important is that those at the receiving end will be comforted to know that they are not alone; that the people of the world are raising their voices of protest against those who rule with the iron fist or the jackboot.

CSO: 4700/1923

GOVERNMENT DEFENDS USE OF DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] **CAPE TOWN. — The Government has told the Ned Geref Sendingkerk that imprisonment without trial is part of "its Christian duty" in order to protect its subjects.**

Cabinet Ministers rejected church claims that some security legislation and actions were unchristian.

The report of the Sendingkerk Moderamen, released at the Sendingkerk synod, quotes in full replies received from the Government to the church's request for certain "unchristian" measures to be repealed.

The Sendingkerk referred in particular to detention without trial, including deaths in detention.

On April 14, Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, wrote to the Sendinkerk: "Security legislation is necessary and I am not prepared to accept that our legislation, and the proposed new legislation in particular, is totally unchristian.

"It will not be repealed by this Government."

The Minister said not all people held in detention were under arrest.

Those who were under arrest were charged and brought to court as soon as possible.

On June 9, Mr H C Coetsee, Minister of Justice, also wrote to the Sendingkerk about its protest.

He said: "The greatest factor in criticism against South Africa's security legislation arises because the people who make the criticism are usually not informed on the necessity for and purpose of our security legislation or the reasons for action in terms of this legislation.

"The aim of the communist countries is world domination. People trained by terrorist organisations with communist aims do not take note of the Christian principles which are endorsed by your synod".

He gave reasons for imprisonment without trial. Some had to be held in custody "because the subtle manner in which they operate does not always make it possible to charge them in courts of law.

"There are other detainees against whom charges can be laid in court. But because of the sly manner in which they work, it sometimes takes

a long time to investigate their cases in order to obtain sufficient evidence.

"In other cases, again, these people are held as a preventive measure."

Summing up, Mr Coetsee wrote: "If your request not to use these provisions was acceded to, I can give you the assurance that no person's life would be safe on the streets and nobody could sleep peacefully at night.

"The Government cannot allow such a situation to develop precisely because it is its Christian duty to protect its subjects".

Neither Minister referred to deaths in detention in their letters to the Sendingkerk. — Sapa.

CHURCH IN-FIGHTING OVER 'BIRTH' OF ETHNIC DIVISIONS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 82 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Ned Geref Sendingkerk says bluntly it does not share the White Ned Geref Kerk's "rejoicing" at the establishment of "separate" ethnic churches in Southern Africa.

Sendingkerk delegates said their White Church had been established as a product of NGK apartheid policy, which was immoral.

Continuing its far harder line against apartheid, the Sendingkerk formally rejected a proposal that it express "thanks" to the White NGK for a motion approved at the last NGK general synod.

The motion said the NGK general synod "notes with great and humble thankfulness that the Lord has already permitted 12 young Churches to be born of the mission work of the NGK."

"The synod rejoices in the existence of these churches and prays for the rich blessings of God on them".

Sendingkerk delegates said they could not receive this motion with thanks. The Sendingkerk already held that apart-

heid was a sin, and it could not "rejoice" with the NGK on the establishment of these products of NGK racism.

While NGK mission work did bear fruit, the "separate" Churches were a recollection of race prejudice in the NGK.

Synod adopted a motion by the Reverend Dr H Adonis of Goodwood stating that "the Sendingkerk was not born of the mission activity of the NGK, but came into being as an apartheid racist church as a result of the mission activity of the NGK".

Synod also rejected the NGK reference to the ethnically established mission churches as "younger Churches" or "daughter Churches".

The Sendingkerk said these were "sister Churches" in the Dutch Reformed family.

Although founded by the NGK as a "separate" church for "Coloureds," the Sendingkerk has opened its doors and its Ministry to all, regardless of race or colour. —Sapa.

RYLANDS SCHOOL REJECTS ISLAMIC SOCIETY

Islamic Society New Projects

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 3 Sep 82 pp 1, 13

[Text]

Students at the Rylands High School in Athlone are being thwarted in their attempt to form an Islamic society at the school by the principal, Mr I Waja. The students, however, are determined to go ahead with establishing the society and they have the firm backing of their parents in order to do so.

The students involved in establishing the society — a very mature and sincere group — pointed out the aims and need for the society, which are noble and fair. Their aims are as follows:

1. The projection of the Islamic value system and ideals in the society;
2. The promotion of a healthy Islamic environment and the arousal of a true spirit of Islamic brotherhood amongst the Muslim youth;
3. The implementation of community projects on an Islamic basis; and
4. The introduction of group activity comprising of Qur'anic study, Hadith, Muhasaba (self-examination) and current issues.

Mr Waja, the principal, has objected on the grounds that the formation of such an organisation will create an unnecessary division in the school community.

'They have my blessing to go ahead and form the society as long as it is not at school. There are many different religious groups of people attending this school and I would sanction it if it were in the best interest of all the students.'

When asked if he would allow the functioning of a Students Representative Council, he said, 'I am having discussions with the more mature-thinking students. I know that there are changes coming about and one has to move accordingly but at the same time I am not saying that I agree with the idea of an SRC.'

Students spoken to said that they at least hoped that Mr Waja, being a Muslim, would understand that one cannot live as a Muslim after school only. At the same time, they added that they did not expect the activities of the Islamic society to clash with the normal school programme.

At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, parents came out strongly in support of the step being taken by the Muslim students.

A mother of three children at the school, Mrs Fatima Dalwai, said that she would stand behind the students in what they are striving for.

'I am disturbed that the students are having to face this opposition to establish the Islamic society. I encourage my children to play an active role in Islamic activity. I certainly do not expect them to be Muslim only before and after school.'

'As a Muslim, one would expect Mr Waja to at least give the students a chance to prove they will not divide the student body. Islam teaches discipline and by having a society of

this nature, lots of the discipline problems will be solved.'

Mr A Osman, another parent whose child is at the school said, 'It is a shame that people still regard Islam as being sectionalist. How can something that promotes, dignity, purity, morality, justice, equality and brotherhood lead to creating friction?

'Our children should not apologise to anyone for taking this gigantic step because what they are saying is that they want to be Muslim first, last and forever. For this, no one needs to be ashamed. As far as we as parents are concerned, we are proud of what our children are doing. They are truly embarking on a noble endeavour.'

Another parent, Mrs Vajat added, 'I am all for this Islamic society being formed at the school. I only hope that Mr Waja sees reason and realises that only good can come from this.'

A concerned Muslim teacher summed up the feelings of those supporting the formation of the Islamic society.

'Education means freedom of expression. A declaration and practise of ones religious belief is part of this freedom. An educational institution prepares a student to enter a community equipped in becoming an able citizen. The spiritual as well as the material dimensions of the student's character have to be nurtured in order to encourage a complete development of character. This prevention of one's freedom of expression is tantamount to repression. It seems that the administration at Rylands High School has learnt the art of repression well from its masters.'

Students intent on forming the Islamic society said the need is also dire for it on another sphere. They pointed out that there are a few non-Muslim teachers at the school who are anti-Islamic. Students complained that they are mocked at for being Muslims and there are some of these teachers who look for the smallest excuse in order to degrade Islam.

Moulana Kutbudien of the Habibia Masjid in Rylands Estate has also come forward in his support for the students and is offering whatever assistance he can.

Secularism Condemned

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 3 Sep 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Secularists"]

[Text]

The attitude that students should deny Islam at 8am and resume it after 3pm is indicative of a mentality subservient to secularism. This type of system (educational?) does nothing more than convert us into empty pots which accommodate whatever is poured inside us. This educational system does nothing more than train human-beings to become animals interested only in financial security or selfish and heartless worshippers, or men of thought and reason who lack feeling, love and inspiration as well as knowledge, wisdom and logic.

Muslim students are asking to project their belief which is a right and not a privilege — a belief that promotes sincerity, loyalty, patience, steadfastness and the concepts of justice and morality.

Our schools aim to secularise students. It has to be realised that the belief in Tauheed (the Oneness of Allah) cannot accommodate contradictions in one's life. Tauheed bestows upon one independence and integrity. Belief in Tauheed is inseparable from legal, social, political, economic or educational responsibilities and commitments of those who profess it so that it propels them to struggle for justice.

CSO: 3400/9

NAVY SHIP PRODUCTION PROJECT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] THE South African Navy is pursuing a project, to be effective by the end of this decade, that would provide a warship that would be entirely "ours" from concept to completion.

Vice-admiral R A Edwards made this disclosure yesterday in Pretoria when he bade farewell to the Defence Force and handed over command to his successor, Rear-Admiral Putter.

Vice-Admiral Edwards said the Navy had come a long way from the day "when we were forced to accept what other countries told us we need."

"The South African Navy now has the capability to plan and build its own future requirements," he stressed.

Other naval projects for the local replacement of ships when they eventually reached the end of their useful life are at various stages.

"This includes studies to replace our Daphne submarines with locally-built boats at a future date," he added.

He hoped that local industry and shipbuilding centres would rise to the challenge, as they had with the navy's strike craft, communications equipment, radar and sonar.

The Admiral said it was the sea, more than any other element, that had chartered and shaped the history of the world.

"South Africa's maritime heritage lies before us and, if we could mobilize our total maritime assets, it would not only benefit South Africa, but also member states of the envisaged constellation of states."

Referring to the tentative agreement that had been reached regarding the expansion of countries' maritime waters to 200 miles off coast, which includes South Africa, he said it could have important results for South Africa.

The envisaged new sea area would give South Africa exclusive fishing, energy, mineral and research rights over 600 000 square kilometres of sea, he said.

This would add a new dimension to the borders of South Africa and to its future welfare, he said.

BRIEFS

GDR AIDS ANC, SWAPO--Yesterday morning in Launda, the GDR Government presented a donation of blankets, foodstuffs, fabrics and office equipment to the freedom movements of ANC [African National Congress], of southern Africa, and SWAPO, of Namibia. On this occasion, Johannes Schoeche, GDR ambassador to our country, explained the importance of the donation and condemned the constant aggressions being perpetrated by the South African racist and its lackeys. Johannes Schoeche went on to say that the South African racists will never be able to destroy the ties of friendship existing between the German people and government and the Namibian and southern African peoples. Uriach Mokeba and Moses Garolec, representative of southern Africa's ANC and secretary of SWAPO's National Executive Committee, respectively, expressed gratitude for the gesture of the GDR people and government and, in like manner, condemned the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the Pretorian regime. [By L. F.] [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 2] 8568

TAIWAN CREDIT DEAL--Fixed-rate relending facilities at under 10% per annum have been negotiated by Intertrade, an international Johannesburg-based trade-promotions company, for its South African clients who import Taiwan machinery and equipment. A R5-million line of credit has been drawn up between the export-import Bank of China and two South African banks and, as this is the cheapest loan on the market, it is proving popular among importers. Repayment has been fixed at 2 to 7 years, says Intertrade's MD, Mr P G de Sousa Costa, who is pathfinding an important visit by local businessmen to the Far East this year. The trade visit coincides with the Taiwan electronics show preceded by the Hong Kong trade fair, and the new credit facilities will add weight to the visit in October, he says. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 29 Aug 82 p 3]

HOUSING PROBLEM--It will take the Government about 30 years, or more, before it can solve the country's housing problem, says Mr Mike Rosholt in an interview with The SOWETAN yesterday. Mr Rosholt had come to inspect the 108 new houses recently completed in Daveyton. The houses are going to be occupied by employees of the Writecht company, a subsidy group of Barlow. Mr Rosholt said the private sector should provide housing for their employees and not depend entirely on the Government and the administration boards for their housing provisions. His company will negotiate with the East Rand Board and local community councils for sites to build more houses for their employees in other townships on the East Rand, he said. The new houses are worth more than R2-m and Mr Rosholt pointed out that should any of the owners of the houses leave his company they would still continue occupying the houses and would not be evicted. [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Sep 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1923

END